THEAKSTON'S

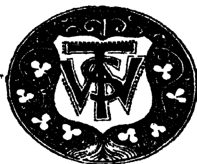
Guide to Scarborough;

COMPRISING

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE ANTIQUITIES, NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, AND ROMANTIC SCENERY, OF THE TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

SIXTH EDITION.

Illustrated with numerous Engravings on Steel and Wood.



SCARBOROUGH:

PUBLISHED BY S. W. THEAKSTON, GAZETTE OFFICE,

31, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

1856.

TO

PETER MURRAY, Esq., M.D.,

THIS LITTLE VOLUME

IS GRATEFULLY DEDICATED, AS AN

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HIS KIND ASSISTANCE

ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS,

WITH THE MOST LIVELY SENTIMENTS OF RESPECT,

BY HIS HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE PUBLISHER.

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LIST OF PLATES.

PREFACE.

The rank which Scarborough had long held as a watering-place, the various improvements which had been effected, and the interest connected with many places in its immediate vicinity, rendered, a few years ago, a "Guide" to the town and neighbourhood an indispensable requisite to the visitor. In the hope of supplying such a want, the first edition of this little work was published; and the demand for that and the succeeding editions leads the Publisher to hope his aim has been accomplished, and his efforts to please his friends have been fully appreciated by them. In the present re-issue the details are brought down to the present time, and a variety of new and interesting matter has been added. The illustrations have been increased in number and value by the addition of several beautiful engravings on steel, from drawings by Mr. H. B. Carter, and on wood by Mr. R. H. Jennings, both resident artists. It is believed that in the edition now before the public, every assistance is given to the visitor, while a due regard has been paid to economy of price: the Publisher therefore indulges the hope that his little volume will continue to receive that favour and support which are generally afforded to endeavours so well intended.

THE POPULATION OF SCARBOROUGH.

Census, March 31st, 1851.

SCARBOROUGH AND FALSGRAVE	Inhabited Houses.	Uninhabited Houses.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Scarborough—						
North Ward..	1616	136	22	3274	4004	7278
South Ward..	1048	66	1	2065	2744	4809
	2664	202	23	5339	6748	12,087
Falsgrave	176	9	3	328	429	757
Total	2840	211	26	5667	7177	12,844



THEAKSTON'S

GUIDE TO SCARBOROUGH.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

"The spirit of the olden time's romance
Still haunts her scenes, where each abiding grace,
By Nature hallow'd, blooms unwither'd still.
*   *   Hist'ry, too, may yet perceive
Where the helm'd Roman in his banner'd pride
Lifted those eagles that o'erswept the world,
Invincible in valour."

—*Rev. R. Montgomery.*

EARLY HISTORY OF SCARBOROUGH—CASTLE—ST. MARY'S CHURCH—MUNICIPAL AND PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

EARLY HISTORY.

THE early history of towns, like that of nations, is frequently veiled in the deepest obscurity. Beyond a certain line all is dark, and every attempt to discover the origin frequently only makes the darkness more visible. Of the foundation of Scarborough we can give the reader no account, as there exists neither any record nor tradition. That it was a

Roman station is highly probable, but it is only presumptive evidence which can be adduced in the support of this opinion. The direct road from Burlington to Whitby, stations admitted by nearly all our antiquaries to have been occupied by the Romans, ran through this part; and it seems all but impossible that this coast could be fully defended without the occupancy of this place. Some suppose traces, also, of a military road have been found, a few years ago, in Seamer Lane. The evidence is more clear and satisfactory that it was a town of some note immediately before the Conquest. This is found not only in the name, which is certainly Saxon, from *Scar*, a rock, and *Bury*, a fortified place, but in the first historical mention of Scarborough, which is by a Northern historian of some celebrity, (Thorkelin) who, in illustrating the invasion of this country by the Danes in the 9th and 10th centuries, refers to it in the following manner:—

"Towards the end of the reign of Adalbricht, King of Northumberland, an army of Danes under Knut and Harold, sons of Gorm, invading England, subdued a great part of this province; upon which Adalbricht, meeting the enemy and fighting a battle at Clifland or Cleveland, in the north, routed the Danes with great slaughter. But soon after this, the Danes leading their forces to *Scardaborga*, fought and obtained the victory; then marching to York, they subdued the inhabitants, and passed some time in peace." [This occurred in the 10th century, as Gorm died in 930.]

And in the narration of an event which occurred under the stern Norse king, Harold Hardrada, the locality of the *old* town is described so graphically

that it cannot be mistaken. The passage has been thus translated:—

"Sithence he lay to at Scarborough, and fought there with the burgher-men; he ascended the hill which is there, and caused a great pyre to be made there, and set on fire. When the fire spread, they took great forks, and threw the brands on the town; and when one house took fire from another, they gave up all the town. The Northmen slew many people, and seized all that they found."

These and the subsequent ravages of the Northmen, and the desolating policy of William the Conqueror, may account for the omission of Scarborough in the survey of the kingdom which was undertaken at his command, (Doomsday Book.) The village of Walsgrave and hamlet of Northstead or Peascholm, appear in the record, but not Scarborough. It again emerges from obscurity about 1136, when the building of the castle was commenced by William, Earl of Albemarle, and was rebuilt and completed in the year 1170, by King Henry II.

In the year 1181, a charter of enfranchisement was granted to the town by Henry II. who also gave the privilege of holding a market.

In 1262, King Henry III. granted a patent for making a new port at Scarborough.

About the year 1301, *two* ships were furnished, manned, and armed, in obedience to a summons of King Edward I., to aid him in his expedition against the Scots; whilst Hull was called upon to supply the state with only *one*. From various occurrences and facts, incidentally mentioned in

some ancient records, it is certain that the town very rapidly increased in wealth, and extended itself much beyond its original bounds; the distinction of *old* and *new* borough existed in 1356, or earlier; but it is not until two centuries later that we meet with any topographical description of the town. A line drawn from north to south in the direction of Cross Street and Bland's Cliff appears nearly to mark the boundary. The earliest detailed account is given by Leland, who in his *Itinerary*, (1534,) thus writes of it:—

"Scardeburg Toune, though it be privilegid, yet it semith to be yn Pickering Lithe, for the Castelle of Scardeburgh is countid of the jurisdiction of Pickering, and the shore from Scardeburgh to Philaw-bridge, [Filey Bridge] by the Se about vj miles from Scardeburgh towards Bridlington, is of Pickering Lithe jurisdiction. Scardeburgh where it is not defended by the Warth and the Se, is waulled a little with ston, but most with ditches and walles of yerth. In the toune to enter by land be but two gates, Newburg gate, meatly good, and Aldeburg gate, very base. The town standeth whole [wholly] on a slaty cliffe; and shoith very fair to the Se side. There is but one Paroche Church, [St. Mary's] in the Toune, of our Lady, joyning almost to the Castelle; it is very fair, and isled on the side, and crosse isled, and hath ancient Towers for belles, with pyramids on them; whereof two Towers be at the west end of the Church, and one in the middle of the cross isle. There is a great Chapelle, [St. Thomas] by side of Newborow Gate.

"There *were* yn the Toune three housis of Freres, Grey, Black, and White.

"At the South Est point of Scarburg Toune, by the shore, is a bulwark, now in ruin by Se rage, made by Richard the Third, that lay awhile at Scardeburgh Castelle, and besides began to waul a piece of the Toune, *quadrato saxo*.

"I heard of an old mariner, that Henry the First gave great privilege to the Toune of Scardeburgh.

"There cometh by South Est of the Bulwark a rill of fresch water, and so goeth into the Se.

"The Peere whereby socour is made for shippes is now sore decayed, and that almost in the middle of it."

The wall mentioned in the above extended from the north end of Aubrough Street to St. Thomas Street, and was taken down in 1817.

It would appear from a patent granted in the 29th year of King Henry III., that leave was given to the Franciscans to pull down houses, and to build their convent on a spot of ground between Cukewild Hill and the watercourse called Mill Beck, given to the crown by William, son of Robert de Morpeth. A part of this very ancient watercourse was exposed to view in St. Sepulchre Street, in forming the public sewer, in 1847. It formerly was the moat of the "Auld Borough" (the "Aldeburg" of the above extract). The following is the substance of the remarks of the late Dr. Travis on the appearances presented in the opening:—Between the fountain, or middle conduit, and the east side of St. Sepulchre Street, in making the sewer, in March, 1847, a section of an ancient watercourse was cut across at right angles, and there can be no doubt that it was the course of the mill-beck mentioned in the description of the site of the Franciscan convent. The part exposed to view was 35 feet broad at the surface, with shelving sides, and the centre was upwards of 8 feet below the present level of the street. The deposit of decomposed vegetable matter filling up this ancient drain was in layers

of débris stratified from the lowest and heaviest at the bottom to the lightest at the surface: it had evidently required the lapse of ages to produce so compressed a substance, resembling peat; and every appearance of character and locality proved it to have been the moat of the Old Borough, which existed soon after the Conquest, many years before the New Borough was chartered. In the very lowest depth were found a wild boar's tusk, some branches of black oak, &c.; (the former is deposited in the Scarbro' Museum). The watercourse thus discovered appeared to pass in a direction from N.W. to E.S.E., *i.e.* from below Cross Street and Dumple, which streets, even from present appearances, seem to have been formed on the site of an extensive morass, from the draining of which and the adjacent acclivity of Tollergate and Aubrough Street, this watercourse had been supplied. In several old documents extant in the Tower, mention is made of houses, &c., in this vicinity, as being situate "near Newbro' brig"; whence it is evident a bridge had been thrown over this watercourse. The moat of the *New* Borough took its rise at the south end of Huntriss Row, and passing under Newbrough Bar, thence behind St. Thomas Hospital, proceeded in about a north-easterly direction to Aubrough Gate. About the middle of this moat a branch was given off, through a clough at the north end of the piece of ground now occupied by North Street, and this branch or gutter crossed St. Thomas Street, Cross Street, and Dumple, thence through the Friarage



to its final outlet at West Sandgate. Though this watercourse has for ages been dried up, yet that part of the town, viz., the yards in Dumple and Cross Street, still retain, at times, the unhealthy character of being situate over a swamp, which it had drained, and through which it had passed for several centuries, leaving its pestiferous malaria perhaps for ages yet to come.

When the road near Aubrough Gate was widened in 1806, the foundation of an ancient watch-tower, of 12 feet diameter, was discovered on each side of the gate.

Leland's mention of the "Aldeburg" and "Newburg", has led us to dwell somewhat on a distinguishing feature of the old town—the moats that surrounded it—which has of late years become extinct.

The Castle.

This lofty and venerable pile of ruins, which has long formed an object of attraction to all who visit the town, was begun to be built in the reign of Stephen, about the year 1136. The founder was William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, who was subsequently created Earl of Yorkshire. He was of Norman extraction, and nearly related to the royal family, being the grandson of the niece of the Conqueror. One of the earliest accounts of this structure occurs in the History of William of Newburg. He says—

"It is a rock of wonderful height and bigness, and inaccessible by reason of steep craggs on almost every side, stands into the sea, which quite surrounds it, but in one place, where a narrow slip of land gives access to it on the west. It has on the top a pleasant plain, grassy and spacious, of about sixty acres or upwards, and a little well of fresh water springing from a rock in it. In the very entry, which puts one to some pains to get up, stands a stately tower, and beneath the entry the city begins, spreading its two sides south and north, and carrying its front westward, where it is fortified with a wall. but on the east is fenced by that rock where the castle stands; and lastly on both sides by the sea. William, surnamed le Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, observing this place to be fitly situated for building a castle on, increased the great natural strength of it by a very costly work, having enclosed all the plain upon the rock with a wall, and built a tower in the entrance. But this being decayed and fallen, King Henry II. commanded a great and brave castle to be built upon the same spot. For he had now reduced the nobility of England, who, during the loose reign of King Stephen, had impaired the revenues of the crown; but especially this William of Albemarle, who lorded it over all these parts, and kept this place as his own."

The present area of the castle yard is no more than seventeen acres, ten perches. The rock on which the castle is built has wasted away during the course of ages; but there may probably be some mistake in Newburg's account respecting the quantity of land, as the ancient accounts of acres are very incorrect. Perhaps the word *sexaginta* has crept in for *sexdecem*. To some of our readers it may be interesting to compare with this the account furnished by one who inspected it probably 400 years after. Leland thus writes:—

"At the est end of the toun, on the one poynt on the bosom of the Se, where the Harborrow for shippes is, stondeth an ex-

ceeding goodly larg and strong Castelle on a stepe rok, having but one way by the stepe slaty crag to cum to it. And or ever a man can entre *aream Castelli* there be two toures, and betwixt eche of them a Drawbridge, having stepe roks on eche side of them. In the first court is the Arx and three toures on a row, and then yoineth a wall to them, as an arm down from the first court to the poynte of the Se cliffe, conteyning in it vj toures whereof the second is square, and full of longgings [lodgings] and is called the Queen's Toure or longging. Within the first Area is a great Grene, conteyning (to reken down to the very shore) sixteen acres, and yn it is a Chapelle, and besides olde waulles of houses of office that stood there. But of all the Castelle the Arx is the eldest and strongest part. The entry of the Castelle betwixt the drawbridges is such, that with costes the Se might cum round about the Castelle, the which standith as a little foreland or poynte betwixt 2 bayes."

It seems impracticable to insulate the castle in the manner above intimated by Leland, as the fosse or ditch is at such a considerable height above the level of the sea; at least it would be an undertaking of immense labour and of very great difficulty.

The chapel here spoken of stood near the site of the present well, (which will be mentioned more particularly hereafter). It would seem to have been the general practice to erect a chapel within the walls of castles, for the use of the inmates, many instances of which now remain. In the Scarborough Museum is an interesting relic found in the ruins of this chapel in the year 1817. It is 2ft. high, 1ft. 3in. broad, and 1ft. thick. It has a perforation in the centre, apparently to attach it to a pillar. On one side is sculptured, under an ornamental canopy, the Crucifixion, with figures

on each side of the cross, representing the Virgin and St. John; on the opposite side, also under a canopy, are the Virgin and Child in a sitting posture, and at each end a figure in a pontifical habit, with a mitre and crosier.

The present remains afford but a faint idea of the ancient strength of this important fortress, which was proved in several memorable sieges, in the reigns of Edward II. and Henry VIII. It was taken during the reign of Queen Mary, in a manner that gave rise to a proverbial expression still commonly used in the neighbourhood: "*Scarborough Warning; a word and a blow, but the blow first!*" In 1523, Mr. Stafford, second son of Lord Stafford, having joined the party of Sir T. Wyatt, the Duke of Suffolk, and other insurgents, against the authority of the queen, formed a plan to surprise the castle. He repaired to the town on a market-day, and, under the most unsuspicious appearances, was permitted to enter the fortress, where he strolled about with a careless air, as if merely to gratify curiosity. About thirty of his followers disguised as peasants, with market-baskets on their arms, also gained admittance; and selecting a favourable opportunity, seized all the sentinels at the same moment, secured the gate, and admitted their remaining companions; who, under the exterior garb of countrymen, had concealed arms. Short, however, was the triumph of Mr. Stafford, who retained possession of the castle but three days, when it was recovered by the Earl of Westmoreland, with a considerable

force. The leader of the insurgents, with four of his companions, was sent to London, where, after being arraigned and convicted of high treason, he was beheaded.

During the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., Scarborough sustained two sieges from the parliamentary forces. The first of these, which lasted a whole year, was not less remarkable for the gallant defence made by the governor of the castle, Sir Hugh Cholmley, than for the heroic spirit displayed by his lady, "who", we are told, "would not forsake him; but, determined on facing all danger, continued with him the twelve months, during the siege of the town and castle. This lady endured much hardship, yet with little show of trouble; and in the greatest danger she would never be daunted, but shewed a courage above her sex." She was indefatigable in her attentions to the sick. "And when Sir John Meldrum, (who commanded the besiegers) had sent propositions to Sir Hugh, with menaces that if they were not accepted, he would that night be master of all the works and castle; and in case any of his men's blood was shed, he would not give quarter to man or woman, but put all to the sword;—Lady Cholmley, conceiving that Sir Hugh would more relent therein, in respect of her being there, came to him and prayed him that he would not, for any consideration of her, do aught which might be prejudicial to his own honour or the king's affairs." Her enthusiasm was not shared by the other females in the town, who, according to a *Relation*

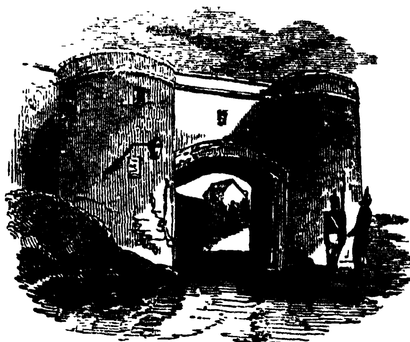
of the Surrender, some months after that event, could hardly be kept from stoning Sir Hugh."

It appears that in 1666, many prisoners of state were confined here. Among them was George Fox, the celebrated founder of the sect of the Quakers; who in his Memoirs, speaks of three different rooms in which he was imprisoned. One of them looked towards the sea, and "laying much open, the wind drove in the rain forcibly, so that the water came over his bed and ran about the room, so that he was fain to skim it up with a platter." In enumerating his sufferings and persecutions, he states that "a threepenny loaf lasted him three weeks, and sometimes longer; and most of his drink was water with wormwood in it."

The ravages of time, and two destructive sieges, reduced this fortress to little better than a mass of ruins; and it lay in a neglected state till the rebellion in 1745, when it was hastily put into temporary repair, so as merely to prevent a surprise, and made a depôt for military stores. In the following year, the present barracks, contiguous to the castle wall, capable of accommodating 120 men besides officers, were built on the site of the royal apartments. At the same time, a battery of twelve eighteen pounders was erected on the declivity of the hill facing the haven; and lest the firing of the guns should bring down the lofty, but ruined Charles's tower, which stood on the projecting angle above, it was wholly demolished. This had been the tower in which George Fox was imprisoned.

The promontory on which the castle stands is bounded on the north, east, and south, by the ocean, and rises nearly three hundred feet above the level of the sea. The rock, on all sides but the west, is nearly perpendicular, and seems to be totally inaccessible.

The approach to the castle is by the gateway, on the summit of a narrow isthmus, on the western side, above the town. Within this gate the north and south walls of the castle form an angular projection. At the western point of this projection, without the walls, is an outwork on an eminence, which was a battery at the siege of the castle, in 1645, mounting seven guns, and was called Bushel's battery, from Capt. Brown Bushel,



ENTRANCE TO THE CASTLE.

a naval officer serving in the garrison. This outwork, or *corps de garde*, and the entrance to the

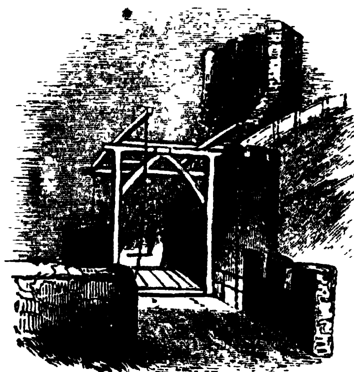
castle, form what was anciently called the Barbacan. The appearance from the high land within the entrance assimilates well with the description of Dover Cliff, by the inimitable pen of Shakspere:—

"How fearful,
And dizzy 't is to cast one's eye so low!
The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Show scarce so gross as beetles.
The fishermen, who walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring barque
Diminish'd to her skiff, her skiff a buoy
Almost too small for sight. The murm'ring surge,
That on th' unnumber'd pebbles idly chafes,
Can scarce be heard so high."

The gateway, placed between two towers, has evidently been machiolated. The approach to it, by the narrow isthmus, was also flanked with numerous turrets, and the entrance triply defended with drawbridges and towers, particularly by the formidable arx, which seems, in early ages, to have been almost impregnable. Machiolations, (with which it is supposed this entrance was furnished,) are small projections over gates, supported by brackets, having open intervals at the bottom, through which melted lead, stones, and other missiles were thrown on the heads of the assailants; and likewise large weights were fastened to ropes or chains, by which, after they had taken effect, they were retracted. by the besieged.

Within the gate is an advanced battery of two twelve-pound carronades, flanking the fosse; and

a few yards beyond this was the old drawbridge, removed in the year 1818, and replaced by a stone arch, under which is the fosse, which is continued southward along the foot of the western declivity

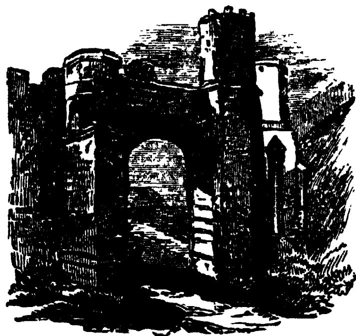


THE OLD DRAWBRIDGE.

of the castle hill, the whole length of the line of the wall. Beyond this arch, on the right, is a part of the ballium, to which there is a little acclivity; and here rises a stately tower, majestic even in ruin. This is the "Arx" mentioned by Leland, who also writes that there were two other towers, which defended the approach to this, and between them was a drawbridge: the vestiges are yet traceable. The still existing tower, which has been the keep, is a very lofty square Norman

building, each side measuring 54 feet in breadth, (exclusive of the projection of the base,) and 80 feet in height: it was flat-roofed, and originally covered with lead; and it formerly had an embattled parapet. The walls are about 12 feet thick, cased with squared stones, and inclosing a narrow staircase and passage, now broken and interrupted. The mortar, having been used in a fluid state, according to ancient custom, has received a solidity by age which renders it more impenetrable than even the stone of the building. There appears to have been, exclusive of the dungeon, three stories of very lofty rooms, one over another, each room between 20 and 30 feet high, and 10 yards square within the walls, with large recesses. The remains of a very large fire-place are visible in the lower apartment. The subterraneous room, or dungeon, is nearly filled up with stones and earth. The different stories have been vaulted and divided by strong arches; and private passages, formerly communicating with the staircases, are visible in some of the intervals of the casing of the walls. The windows, divided by round mullions, are in semicircular arched recesses, and are larger than usual in such buildings. These recesses are nearly 7 feet deep, upwards of 6 feet broad, and 10 feet in height. They were converted, during the last war, into magazines for gunpowder, of which they held five hundred barrels. In its original condition, the tower cannot have been less than 100 feet in height; and the ground base is, by barometrical admeasurement,

(ascertained by frequent experiment,) 250 feet above the level of the sea.



BELOW THE BRIDGE AT THE CASTLE.

On the south-east point of the castle yard, upon a projecting plain some distance below its summit, facing the bay and the haven, at a convenient height above the level of the sea, is the battery called the South Steel, erected in 1643, and rebuilt in 1748, when twelve eighteen-pounder guns were placed therein, one of which was on a traversing platform. A covered way, descending from the castle yard by a flight of steps, leads down to this battery, which is the principal defence of the town to the south; and, from its favourable situation, might be made in some degree formidable. There was also a storehouse, with a guard-room, and a magazine where ammunition for cannon was deposited. Here were also preserved several old

cannon balls, that were found lodged in the walls of the castle, and the surrounding earth, some time after the siege. In July, 1850, the Admiralty placed a large gun of 32lb. calibre in this battery, for the use of the Coast Guard body stationed here and in the neighbourhood.

Further to detail the fortunes of this venerable fortress, is not consistent with our present plan. It must suffice to say that it has passed through all the vicissitudes peculiar to our feudal and unsettled times of government: it sometimes afforded shelter for royalty and its supporters, and at others it frowned defiance upon their assaults. John, the two first Edwards, and Richard III., the latter with his queen, visited it more than once; and for some time, the unfortunate Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., was governor, and was taken here by the forces of the Earl of Pembroke. After sustaining several injuries during the wars between the Parliament and Charles I., it was probably dismantled, with several others, by an order of the government, in the year 1649.

Under an arched vault in the castle yard, near the ruins of the ancient chapel, there is a reservoir of water, called "Lady's Well", supposed to be the spring mentioned by old historians, and to have been consecrated to the Virgin Mary. This reservoir when filled, contains about forty tons of water which is very transparent, and has been found by experiment to weigh lighter by one ounce in the Winchester gallon than any other water in the vicinity. The appearance of a spring in such

a situation is extraordinary. Its distance from the cliff is about twenty yards, and its height from the sea is three hundred feet; and there are no high lands above it, or on its level, within a mile of it. In the driest seasons this spring has suffered no diminution of its usual quantity.

A facetious circumstance, which occurred some years ago, brought this water into estimation with several visitors then at Scarborough:—The master of a coffee-house, (Mr. W. Cockerill,) a person of great humour and ingenuity, having been often solicited by the company who frequented his house, to indroduce Bristol water to his table, substituted the castle water in its place. The deception was carried on with great dexterity; the wax upon the corks bore the impression of the Bristol seal; and a fresh importation was pretended to be made every season, warranted direct from the fountain head, and the connoisseurs pronounced it to be genuine. But the ingenuity of the contriver failed him in an unguarded hour. He had, in a convivial party, taken too much wine, and in the confusion of an intoxicated moment, the Bristol seal was applied to a bottle of sherry, which was hastily sent up to the table, even before the wax had time to cool. This most unlucky cirumstance occasioned the discovery of the fraud, and the master of the coffee-house not only received a very severe reprimand, but was obliged, ever afterwards, as its reputation was established, to supply his guests with the water gratis.

The prospect with which the visitor may regale himself from these mouldering ruins, is exhilarating to the mind, and equally so to the eye. Every thing which can give beauty and interest to a landscape is within the compass of his view, whilst a number of objects, eminently adapted to awaken pleasing and salutary reflections, surround him. If he glance to the west, the country presents itself in rich variety of hill and dale. Before him, the town spreads itself at his feet, and in the distance the bridge and sands, covered with youth, beauty, and fashion, seeking in different ways the possession of health or pleasure, whilst the ocean, rolling its billows and uttering its everlasting murmur, presents a picture which should be seen to be fully appreciated.

The Parish Church.

The intimate connexion of the venerable edifice of St. Mary's with much of the ancient history of Scarborough, and its association with the stirring events of past centuries, of which the beholder is reminded in viewing our time honoured parish church, and its ruins, (evidences of its former magnificence,) render appropriate in this place, a short account of it, from its foundation to its restoration, which was commenced in 1848, and completed in 1850.

This ancient structure stands upon a considerable elevation above the town; and from the church

yard, which is crowded with memorials of the dead, a fine prospect is obtained. It has the appearance of a conventual church, and was built as early as the reign of King Stephen. It was given by King Richard I. to the Abbey of Cistercium, in Burgundy; a cell of which order was then established in Scarborough, and the connexion continued until the general suppression of alien priories by King Henry IV. The architecture appears to have been Anglo-Norman, which prevailed about the twelfth century; and at one time this church must have presented a very noble appearance.

Report says that the ground to the west of the church was the site of the Cistercian convent, and that the steps leading to it may yet be traced in the south wall near Spright Lane; but this cannot be positively affirmed.

From "Leland's Itinerary" it appears that, previously to the Reformation, this edifice was adorned with three handsome towers, two of which were at the western end, and one was over the centre of the transept. The clustered pillars observable in the western part of the nave appear, by their great strength, to have been built to support the two western towers.

History records that, during the siege of the castle in 1645, the centre tower of this church was shaken so much that in October, 1659, it fell, and carried with it a great part of the south wall of the nave. In the year 1660, a brief to enable the parishioners of Scarborough to rebuild their

dilapidated parish church was granted: from this brief the following is an extract:—

"Charles II., by the grace of God, &c. Whereas, we are credibly informed by the humble petition of the town corporate of Scarborough, in the North Riding of the County of York, as also by a certificate subscribed with the hands of divers of our Justices of the Peace for the said East and North Ridings, inhabiting near unto the said corporation, that during the late wars, our said town of Scarborough was twice stormed, and the said inhabitants disabled from following their ancient trade, whereby they are much impoverished, and almost ruined in their estate; and that nothing might be wanting to make their condition more deplorable, their two fair churches were by the violence of the cannon beaten down; that in one day there were threescore pieces of ordnance discharged against the steeple of the upper church there, called St. Mary's, and the choir thereof quite beaten down; and the steeple thereof so shaken, that notwithstanding the endeavours of the inhabitants to repair the same, the steeple and bells, upon the tenth day of October last, fell and brought down with them most part of the body of the said church; but the other church, called St. Thomas's, was by the violence of the ordnance quite ruined and battered down; so that the said church, called St. Mary's, must be rebuilt, or otherwise the said inhabitants will remain destitute of a place wherein to assemble for the worship of Almighty God. And that the charges of rebuilding the church called St. Mary's will cost two thousand five hundred pounds at the least, which of themselves they are not able to disburse, their fortunes being almost ruined by the calamities of the late war, as aforesaid," &c.

The money raised by this brief was expended in the rebuilding of part of the nave and the tower, as they stood previous to the recent restoration. The present steeple, which now singularly stands at the eastern end, was erected upon the ruins, and occupies the site of the transept tower.

In the church were various chantries and chantry altars. There were the chantries of the Virgin, of St. Stephen, St. James, and St. Nicholas; the chapels of St. Clement and St. Crux; and the chancels of Corpus Christi and St. Christopher: but it is impossible now to determine the precise position of any of these. All chantries, and the services connected with them, were abolished by a statute passed in the first year of the reign of King Edward VI.

To the east of the centre or transept tower, was the choir, the extent of which, eastward, is defined by the ruins of a fine Gothic window. There appears to have been side aisles in the chancel. Of the one on the north of the choir, the foundation only of the outer wall can now be traced. The one on the south had five Gothic windows, which were in a state of dilapidation from the time of the siege until the beginning of the last century, when they were entirely removed.

The defective and incommodious arrangement of the pews,—the dangerous state in which the galleries were known to be,—the general wretched condition of the church,—and, we are happy to say, a pious desire on the part of the visitors and inhabitants of Scarborough to raise this venerable building from the deplorable decay into which it had fallen, and to make it more worthy of its sacred purpose, at length caused the subject of its restoration to be earnestly agitated. Indeed, so dilapidated had the church become, that, at the conclusion of his charge to the clergy, at his Visi-

tation in 1846, the Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce announced that he should probably be obliged to remove his Visitation at Scarborough to some other church, as he did not think it at all fitting that the churchwardens of the country parishes should have to assemble in a place where the solemnities of the service could not be properly presented before them.

A public subscription having been opened, by which, and by other voluntary means energetically used, it appeared the money required would be speedily realised, it was deemed advisable to commence the work of restoration; and, accordingly, on Sunday, October 15th, 1848, Divine service was celebrated in the church for the last time prior to its restoration.

In our chapter of "Places of Public Worship," we shall give a brief sketch of St. Mary's as restored, and the particulars of the services held in the church.

There were also in Scarborough, centuries ago, besides the churches of St. Mary and St. Thomas,—those of St. Nicholas and St. Sepulchre; and the chapel of St. John, the Charnel chapel, and the chapel within the castle. For several interesting details respecting these ancient edifices, we refer the reader to a little work entitled "A Memorial of St. Mary's, Scarborough," to be had of the publisher of this Guide.

Municipal History.

The municipal history of the borough of Scarborough commences at a very early date, soon after the building of the church and the castle. A charter of enfranchisement was granted by King Henry II., in the year 1181, establishing in this town the same privileges as were enjoyed by the citizens of York. This charter was confirmed by King John; and the liberties thus conferred were enlarged in 1253, by King Henry III., who added the manor of "Wallesgrave" to the lands already held in fee-farm, under the crown, by the burgesses of Scarborough. Succeeding monarchs confirmed these grants; and the old charter having been destroyed by the officer in charge of it, an inquisition was held to ascertain and reduce to writing, the ancient customs and mode of government of the borough, when a new charter, re-establishing the former usages, was granted by Edward III., in 1356, on the unanimous application of a numerous meeting of the burgesses assembled at the chapter-house of the Friars Minors at Scarborough. By this charter, which was in operation with very little interruption, until the passing of the Municipal Act in 1835, the government of the town was vested in a common council of forty-four persons, viz., two bailiffs, two coroners, four chamberlains, and thirty-six capital or select burgesses, annually arranged: the two bailiffs were by char-

ter of King Henry V., made the only justices of the peace for the borough, with the usual powers of holding quarter sessions. They also presided in the court of pleas, and had many other privileges. These charters of Edward III. and Henry V. were confirmed by many of their successors.

The only changes introduced in the civil constitution of the borough, during this long series of years, were by Richard III. and Charles. II. The former from local attachment, having twice visited Scarborough during his short reign, constituted it a county of itself under a mayor, sheriff, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four burgesses: the mayor and aldermen to act as justices of the peace, and the mayor being admiral within certain limits, was according to the charter, to be sworn into office "by our Constable of the Castle of Scardeburg." This form of government did not continue much beyond the reign of that monarch, when former usages were resumed.

The change proposed by King Charles II., in 1684, was under an arbitrary measure for the remodelling of corporations, by introducing a mayor, aldermen, &c., to be removable at the pleasure of the crown: it was set aside at the Revolution in 1688, when the last of these mayors was thrown in a blanket, (of which we give the following account;) and the borough again returned to ancient usages:—

King James II., using his utmost endeavours to restore the Roman Catholic religion throughout his dominions, caused a declaration to be published,

on April 27th, 1688, for liberty of conscience, and ordered the same to be read in every Protestant church in England: a copy of this being sent to the mayor of Scarborough, he ordered the minister to read the same publicly at the church, in the desk or pulpit, on the following Sunday. The conscientious minister, being no promoter of the king's intentions, refused to obey his orders: on which the mayor caned him in the reading-desk, during the time of divine service: this behaviour being much disliked by some of the congregation (though probably by none more than the divine himself,) was particularly taken up by a captain in the army, who was then at church. The officer took the liberty, on the next day, to send for the mayor, to the old Bowling Green; but the mayor taking no notice of this message, the captain sent a file of musketeers to compel his attendance: these having brought him to the aforesaid place, he was obliged to undergo the disgraceful ceremony of being tossed in a blanket. Very soon after this his worship set out for London to obtain redress from the king, when his adversary thought it proper to leave Scarborough, and to follow him. But the death of the mayor while on his journey, and the abduction of the king soon after, delivered the officer from his fears, and put an end to any further proceedings.

King William suffered the town to be no longer governed by a mayor, but by two bailiffs, elected annually from the corporation: this form continued until the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, which

placed the civil government of the town under a council of six aldermen and eighteen councillors periodically elected, from whom a mayor is annually chosen.

The mayor, and the other justices of the peace, appointed under a royal commission, act exclusively as magistrates for the borough and local jurisdiction; but the power of holding quarter sessions is vested solely in the recorder, who likewise presides in the court of pleas.

In the year 1349, the corporations of Hull and Scarborough entered into an agreement, that they and theirs should hereafter be mutually exempted in each place, from all manner of tolls, pontage, quayage, murage, customs, &c., to which they each affixed their corporate seals.

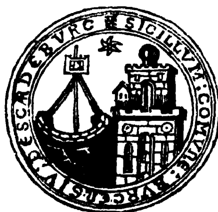
The records of the corporations shew, that there were several trading companies existing at Scarborough so early as the year 1468, several of which remained incorporated so lately as the commencement of the present century, but none of these now exist.

The arms of the borough bear the marks of antiquity;—a watch-tower, (supposed to be a rude resemblance of the ancient castle,) a Norman ship, and a star, form the device of the seal of the corporation, with an inscription or legend in letters of Saxon or Lombardic character,—"SIGILLUM COMMUNE BURGENSIUM DE SCARDEBURG."

It is a singular fact, that, notwithstanding the importance and antiquity of the borough, until the year 1852, the persons of its chief magistrates

were never adorned with any distinguishing emblem or insignia of office, characteristic of the station they occupied, and worthy of its purpose. Knowing and having felt this deficiency, JOHN WOODALL, ESQ., the mayor for that year, on his retiring from office; and as a crowning act of the liberalty which had marked the term of his mayoralty, presented to the mayor and corporation of Scarborough a collar and badge of massive gold, and expressed the hope that the chief magistrates of his native town would do him the favour to wear it on all occasions of public reception and official duty. The town can now boast of the possession of a chain and badge, which, with regard to either costliness and beauty of material, —chaste beauty of design,—or exquisite finish of workmanship,—will bear a favourable comparison with any similar articles in the kingdom. It is of solid gold, weighing sixteen ounces, and was manufactured by Messrs. Hunt & Roskell, Silversmiths, &c., to the Queen and Royal Family, from designs selected and approved by Mr. Woodall. The collar is composed of a rose, (the emblem of the county,) alternated at short distances throughout the whole length, with the exception of the parts resting on the shoulders of the wearer,) with ornaments of a mediæval character; these ornaments are at once connected together and relieved, by links, after the manner of a chain. What may be termed the shoulder-pieces of the collar, are composed of the mayor's seal of office,—a rudely formed ship, with two towers on the deck, and a

smaller one on the top of the mast, bearing the inscription "SIGILLUM VILLE DE SCARDEBURG." To the collar is attached, in the form of a pendant, the badge, which consists of the common seal of the borough, represented below. The seal on the badge is encircled by a beautifully executed scroll border; a cable in gold (in keeping with the maritime character of the arms,) runs through the centre of the scroll. The whole decoration displays itself in an elegant manner when on the person. On the reverse side of the badge is the following simple inscription, which it is hoped may long serve to perpetuate the memory of the munificent donor:—"THE GIFT OF JOHN WOODALL, ESQ., TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF SCARBOROUGH. 9TH NOVEMBER, 1852."



ARMS OF THE BOROUGH.

We subjoin a list of those gentlemen who have filled the office of mayor since the passing of the Municipal Act, several of whom, it will be seen, have been called upon more than once to discharge

the duties which devolve upon the chief magistrate of the borough:—

1836	Samuel S. Byron	1845	Thomas Purnell
1836	Wm. Harland	1846	Robert Tindall
1837	John Hesp	1847	John Hesp
1838	Thomas Weddell	1848	Wm. Harland
1839	Thomas Purnell	1849	Robert Tindall
1840	Robert Tindall	1850	E. H. Hebden
1841	Robert Tindall	1851	John Woodall
1842	Wm. Harland	1852	John Hesp
1843	Robert Tindall	1853	John F. Sharpin
1844	Thomas Weddell	1854	George Willis.

A branch of the Yorkshire County Court for the Recovery of Small Debts was established here in 1847. Courts are held monthly.

Parliamentary History.

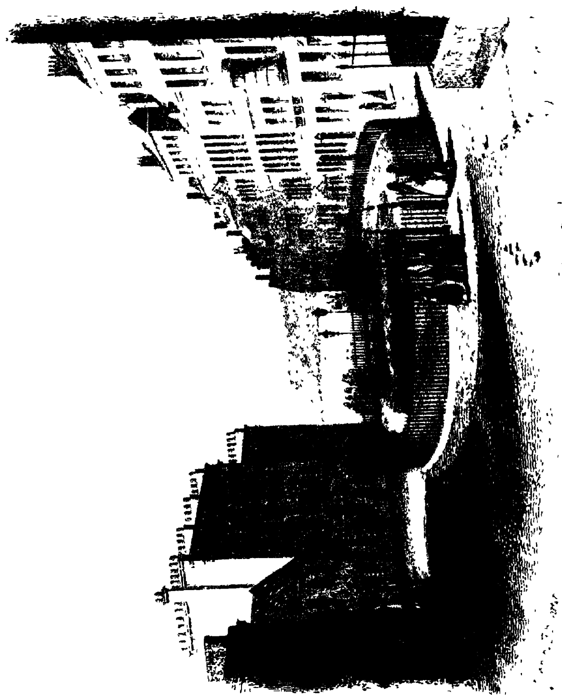
Few, if any boroughs, are of higher antiquity than Scarborough. It has regularly sent two representatives to parliament ever since the 11th year of Edward I., 1282. We have no earlier record than this of any individuals being summoned from either city or borough by name. It has been supposed by some that the right of election was originally vested in the burgesses; but, if so, it was soon restricted to the common council, and the bailiffs were the returning officers. This was contested by the freemen in 1736, but was lost, and the right was consequently confirmed to the cor-

poration, and was only superseded by the Parliamentary Reform Act, in 1832, which extends the right of election to the £10 resident householders of Scarborough and Falsgrave; reserving to the former electors the right of voting so long as they continue to reside within seven miles of the town of Scarborough.

The representatives of the borough, since the passing of the Reform Act, have been as follows:—

1832 Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bt., and Sir George Cayley, Bt.
1835 Sir F. W. Trench and Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bt.
1837 Sir F. W. Trench and Sir T. C. Style, Bt.
1841 Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bt., and Sir F. W. Trench
1847 Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bt., and The Earl of Mulgrave
1851 Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bt, and G. F. Young, Esq.
1852 Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bt., and The Earl of Mulgrave.

The election of 1851 was occasioned by the Earl of Mulgrave accepting an office in her Majesty's household. His lordship was defeated by Mr. Young.



PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.

"Above the strand,
Rising within the bay's prolonged recess,
Bold Scarbro', and her slanting roofs appear
That redden dimly, now the pallid beam
Of sunset strikes them."

SPA SALOON, &C.—CLIFF BRIDGE—MUSEUM—TOWN HALL—THEATRE—ODD FELLOWS' HALL—SAVINGS' BANK—POST OFFICE—NEW MARKET HALL.

TILL of late, Scarborough could not boast of much that was elegant or attractive in its structures; the last few years, however, have witnessed a great improvement. All our edifices, with one or two exceptions, are plain but commodious. A brief notice of the principal ones we shall now present to our readers. The first in importance alike to the visitor and the inhabitant, is

THE SPA.

The discovery of our Spa is not marked by any of those marvellous occurrences to which some of our neighbours are fond of alluding, when tracing

the origin and history of their mineral waters. We are not indebted to the instinct of the swine or the stag, nor the fluttering of the pigeon or lap-wing, as at Bath, Harrogate, or Cheltenham, for the detection of the medicinal properties of our waters; but simply to the observations of an intelligent female. An early writer upon these waters, in 1660, says, that Mrs. Farrer, a sensible, intelligent lady, the wife of a respectable merchant, who lived at Scarborough, about the year 1620, while occasionally walking along the shore, observed the stones over which the water passed to have received a russet colour, and finding it to have an acid taste, different to the surrounding springs, and to receive a purple tincture from galls, thought it probably might have a medicinal property; and having, therefore, made an experiment herself, and persuaded others to do the same, it was found to be efficacious in some complaints, and became the usual physic of the inhabitants. It was afterwards in great reputation with the citizens of York, and the gentry of the county; and at length was so very generally recommended, that several persons came from great distances to drink it, prefering it before all the others they had formerly frequented, even the Italian, French, and German Spas.

The first cistern for collecting the waters was built in 1698. The spa has since undergone many vicissitudes. In the year 1737, the house was destroyed by a slight shock of an earthquake; the solid earth behind the house sunk, and forced up

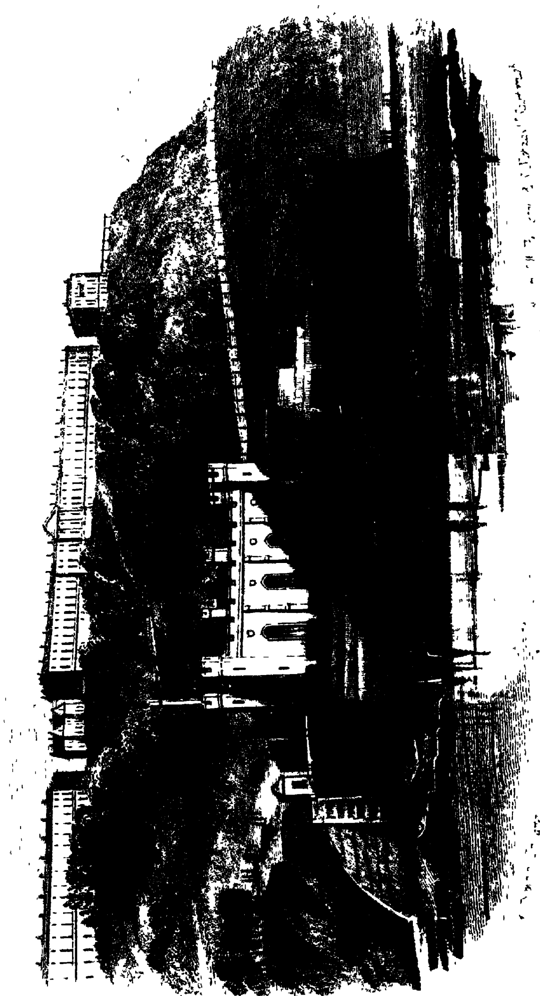
the sand and soil around, for the space of 100 yards, to eighteen or twenty feet above its level. The ground thus raised was twenty-six yards in breadth; and the staith, notwithstanding its immense weight, (supposed to be about 2463 tons,) rose entire, twelve feet higher than its former position, and was forced out forward to the sea, about twenty yards. This convulsion for some time so buried the springs, that doubts were entertained of their recovery, but after a very diligent search they were found.

Passing over many minor accidents, we cannot refrain from putting on record the effects of the tremendous storm, which led to the erection of the present improved and elegant structure. In the month of February, 1836, this coast was visited by a very violent gale, and the sea rose higher than had probably been known for half a century. Before its power the whole of the staith fell, and the elevation upon which the old spa house stood was in a great measure removed, and the building rendered totally unfit for use. Measures were soon taken by the Cliff Bridge Company to secure plans and funds for re-constructing the edifice, in a manner corresponding with the improved and growing importance of the town. An immense mass of cliff was excavated; the boundaries of the staith and promenade were considerably extended beyond their former limits; many beautiful and retired walks have been cut in the face of the cliff, and trees planted in the most favourable situations, which very much contributes to the beauty of the

whole scene. The grounds and walks about the spa are very tastefully laid out, and form one of the most delightful places of fashionable resort of which the North of England can boast.

The present structure was commenced in the year 1837. It was erected by Mr. John Barry, from plans furnished by Henry Wyatt, Esq. The building is in the castellated style, and is much admired for its chaste and elegant appearance. There is one principal room or saloon, open to the subscribers during the season, and is occasionally used as a concert-room. The completion of the edifice was celebrated by a public breakfast, on Friday, the 16th of August, 1839, and was attended by most of the principal visitors then in the town, and by many respectable inhabitants. It is proper here to say that the present arrangements of the interior differ somewhat from the original form; the experience of eight years having proved the expediency of an extension of the saloon, it was re-modelled in 1847 to the form it now assumes; and further enlargement sometimes appears very desirable.

The Spa consists of two wells; the one known as the north, or *chalybeate*, the other as the south, or *salt* well. The water in both wells has been analysed again and again, and with different results, as chemical science has advanced. But from the care with which the last analysis was made, by Richard Phillips, Esq., F.R.S., our readers may depend upon its accuracy. We give the results in his own words:—



"Estimating such of the saline contents of the water as are usually crystallized to be in that state,—one gallon of the water of the north spring contains—

Azotic Gas	6.3	cubic inches
Chloride of Sodium (common salt)	26.64	grains
Crystallized Sulphate of Magnesia	142.68	„
Crystallized Sulphate of Lime....	104.00	„
Bicarbonate of Lime............	48.26	„
Bicarbonate of Protoxide of Iron	1.84	„
Total contents..........	323.42	„

Specific gravity of the water 1.0035

"In analysing the water of the south spring, the same plan was exactly followed as in the former; the contents of a gallon are found to be—

Azotic Gas	7.5	cubic inches
Chloride of Sodium (common salt)	29.63	grains
Crystallized Sulphate of Magnesia	225.33	„
Crystallized Sulphate of Lime....	110.78	„
Bicarbonate of Lime............	47.80	„
Bicarbonate of Protoxide of Iron	1.81	„
Total contents..........	415.35	„

Specific gravity of the water 1.0015
Temperature, 49° with very little variation.

"I have already observed that a trace of oxide of manganese appeared to exist in the waters; the quantity was so extremely minute, that it was impossible to determine it."

The following opinions by medical writers of eminence, on the properties and uses of these waters, may be acceptable to our readers:—

Dr. James Johnson, in reference to the analyses given above, expresses his opinion that these waters are entitled to some rank in the scale of tonic and aperient waters; and considers them applicable to the long catalogue of dyspeptic complaints where no active inflammatory action is going on in any organ or part of the body.

The late Dr. Belcombe, who resided some time in Scarborough, thus writes in 1798, on the medical virtues of the south spring:—

"The general effect of the south well water, when drunk in a sufficient quantity, is to act gently upon the bowels and kidneys, and sometimes on both; but without harassing or fatiguing. On the contrary, it strengthens and exhilarates. It is serviceable in debility and relaxation of the stomach, in nervous disorders, scurvy, struma or swelled glands, chlorosis, and particular weakness. I have found it very useful in a variety of chronic complaints, attended by habitual costiveness. These complaints are often accompanied by some degree of jaundice, or are frequently subsequent to it, to a sedentary life, to long-continued and painful affections of the mind, to long tedious illness, to agues, to residence in hot climates, and sometimes to intemperance. In such cases I have known a small glassful of this water repeated every day for some time, produce the most desired effect, even when very powerful medicines have not been found to answer, or only to afford temporary relief. Most commonly, however, two, three, or even four half-pints, taken at proper intervals, and repeated daily, are required, although no very great constipation may have preceded.

"Some diseases of the stomach, as I have observed, are much relieved by this water, others are increased by its use, especially all those proceeding from habitual intemperance. But the sickness arising from occasional excess is often wonderfully relieved by a glass of this water. It sometimes affords relief in the gravel, as well as in several pains of the loins, whose seat seems to be in the kidneys, although they are generally called rheumatic. Diseases commonly comprehended under the appellation of scurvy;

as pimples, red face, eruptions in various parts of the body, or roughness of the skin, scurf, &c., are often cured by a long continued use of the south well water. Some remarkable instances of this kind have come to my knowledge, both in the inhabitants of the town and in strangers. In those disorders, so much water should be drank daily, at proper intervals, as will produce some sensible effect upon the bowels."

Dr. Granville, in his well known work, "The Spas of England," has the following remarks:—

"Even from the little I have said, an inference may be drawn, that after a course of the Harrogate waters, the daily use of the south spring water of Scarborough would form the most appropriate and beneficial appendix to the treatment of a vast number of disorders for the cure of which the powerful and exciting effect of the sulphuretted waters had been deemed necessary; as that remedy may set up a morbid sensibility of the nerves of the stomach, and an irritability of its lining membrane, which a feeble solution of bi-carbonate of protoxide of iron, combined with half a drachm or a drachm of Epsom salts, would be calculated entirely to remove. I must, therefore, invite the attention of medical men who may have to send invalids to Harrogate, and that of invalids themselves who may happen to go to Harrogate, without advice, and feel grieved, after a course of the waters, to find that their stomach is in an irritable condition,—to the fact, that by going to Scarborough they will find means to counteract that unpleasant result."

The north well differs in some respects from the south. Dr. Belcombe says of it:—

"The chalybeate or north well water has little or no opening property. It braces and generally passes off by urine. Hence it is preferable in most of those complaints in which the bowels will not bear the south well water. In all cases of general weakness and relaxation, its virtues are acknowledged; and I observe that the water-servers generally recommend it to the delicate of their own sex, and I believe with good success. It is apt, however,

to heat, and sometimes sits heavy. This may be prevented by taking a glass of the south well water at the same time.

"The north well water is peculiarly useful in a variety of nervous cases, particularly those consequent to confinement, dissipation, or a town life, where the bowels require no assistance. It is also serviceable in those very numerous cases which occur to females at that time of life when the growth seems disproportionate to the strength. This complaint is mostly distinguished by a pale complexion, depraved appetite, weariness and pains in the limbs, palpitations, &c.

* * * * *

"To reap any material advantage, these waters must be drank at the fountain; for as their virtues, in some measure, depend upon an elastic fluid or gas, which quickly escapes from the water, they must necessarily lose some of their properties by being conveyed to any distance. This circumstance, although of importance, is not properly attended to, except by persons who have experienced the advantages of it. The custom, therefore, of sending for the water to lodging-houses ought as much as possible to be avoided; more particularly as some exercise should be taken after each glass to assist its effects.

"In all cases where the patient is able, walking is preferable to every other exercise; next, riding on horseback; and last of all, in a carriage. The best time for drinking the waters is before breakfast; but some persons cannot bear the coldness of these waters fasting; in which case they may be conveniently drank about two hours after breakfast. When they sit heavy, or when the stomach is delicate, they are drank a little warm. By this practice their virtues are diminished; the addition of a tea-spoonful of brandy, tincture of cardamoms, or æther, &c., is preferable. The dose cannot be ascertained but by trial.

"Those who bathe and drink the water the same day, generally bathe first. And this seems a proper precaution, especially for such as are delicate; who ought, indeed, rather to bathe and drink the waters on alternate days. Those who are robust will sometimes drink the waters on the same day, both before and after bathing. Every year, however, gives some instances, that both bathing and drinking the waters are practised incautiously; often in diseases in which they are improper."

Having briefly sketched the history of the erections at the Spa, and given some details respecting the virtues of the healing spring, we proceed to describe, very briefly, the buildings of a public character, which our town possesses. And, here,

THE CLIFF BRIDGE

claims our notice. This very elegant structure was projected by the late R. Cattle, Esq., of York, and the foundat on stone was laid Novem. 29th, 1826, by E. H. Hebden, Esq., then the senior bailiff of this borough. It was opened to the public on the 19th of July, 1827, the anniversary of the coronation of his majesty George IV. The dimensions are—length, 414 feet; breadth, 13½ feet. Its original cost was about £9,000. Greater security has been added to the cliff by a sea wall; and the bridge at the northern end has been embellished with two ornamental lodges for the gatekeepers.

Few places in Scarborough present so much that is attractive to the visitor as the bridge. Necessarily select in its company, the promenade exhibits in the season, an assemblage of beauty and fashion, listening to the strains of a well-conducted band, with all the indications of satisfaction and delight. The prospect, too, is at once extensive and varied; and with the saloon and the walks about the Spa, a picture is constituted which is not often equalled, and seldom excelled.

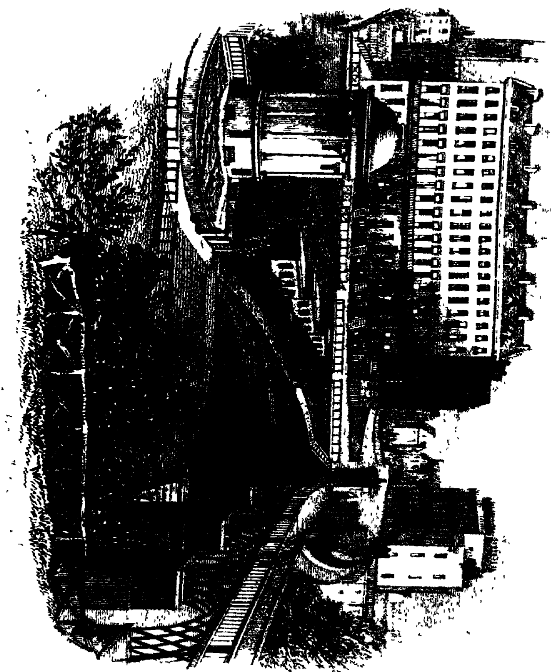
Rising above the Spa, and connected with it and

the Cliff Bridge, is the Esplanade, now a place of fashionable resort, and one of the most attractive parts of the town. The promenade, which runs the whole length of the front of the buildings, commands one of the most delightful and varied prospects which the panorama affords. The sands, the spa, and the town, are within the circle of vision; whilst the ocean lies in all its majesty before it. The great number of visitors rambling here at every hour of the day, shews the estimation in which this locality is held by them. Additional houses continue to be built in the vicinity of the Esplanade. The proprietors of the ground act with great spirit in carrying out their plans, which, when complete, will render this part of Scarborough uniform, convenient, and truly beautiful. In the walk leading from the bridge to the Esplanade, is a Camera Obscura, in which are depicted with truthfulness all the scenes of gaiety that surround it.

In the vicinity of the Cliff Bridge, and immediately below Cliff Bridge Terrace, is

THE MUSEUM.

This neat and beautiful repository of the remains of a former world, was originated by a few individuals connected with the Philosophical Society in this town. The foundation stone was laid on the 9th April, 1828, by Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., the president, and bore the following inscription on a brass plate:—



This Building, erected for a Museum,
by subscription of the members of
The Scarborough Philosophical Society,
was begun April the ninth, 1828.
The principal projectors were
Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Baronet, President;
Thomas Duesbery, Esq., (who presented the
collection of the late Thomas Hinderwell, Esq.),
Robert Tindall, jun., Esq., Chairman of the
Building Committee;
John Dunn, Esq., Secretary;
William Smith, Esq., Geologist;
Mr. Bean and Mr. Williamson, Naturalists.

The museum is a rotunda of the Roman Doric order, 37 feet 6 inches in its external diameter, and 50 feet high. The basement contains, *pro tempore*, the library, keeper's room, and laboratory. It was originally proposed, when sufficient funds were obtained, to add wings, radiating from the central building, which should then be entirely used as a museum. The principal room is 35 feet high, and is lighted from a dome. It is not compatible with the design of the present sketch to detail the several points of beauty which a mind familiar with architectural designs will easily discover here; yet there are some parts so exquisitely beautiful that it would be impossible to pass them over. The cornice which surrounds the building has scarcely its equal, and was, we believe, taken from the Theatre Marcellus, at Rome. The windows, designed more for the admission of air than light, are taken from the temple of the god Ridiculo, at Rome. The staircase to the gallery, if we are not mistaken, is similar to the one in the

library at the chapter-house of York Minster, and the model of both from the same temple. The society is indebted to R. H. Sharp, Esq., architect, of York, for the very chaste and classical design; and though crippled in his plan by the limited resources of the society, yet it has called forth the approbation of many distinguished visitors, and will certainly hand down his name to posterity with honour.

The circular plan of the building was suggested by the late W. Smith, Esq., LL.D., the justly celebrated geologist, as being more capable of exhibiting, in one simple and intelligible form, the stratification of the rocks of Great Britain, than could be obtained by any other method; and by placing the fossils on sloping shelves, according to their stratigraphical order, the study of the once intricate science of geology would be reduced to the greatest degree of simplicity; and the coloured sketch in front of the gallery, of the actual stratification of the coast, from the Humber to the Tees, forms an appropriate index to the geological productions of the district. The cost of the building was about £1,300, exclusive of furnishing, and the purchase and preparation of several specimens, &c.

The museum is supported by voluntary subscription; and certainly there is no object in the town which will so amply repay inspection, to an intelligent and well regulated mind, as the rich, ample, and in many instances unique, specimens which are found here. The individual is not to

be envied, who after musing among and viewing the relics of the old world, does not feel deeper impressions of the power, the goodness, and the wisdom of the Infinite and Eternal Mind.

THE TOWN-HALL.

This is a commodious building, situated in St. Nicholas Street, in which the sessions are held, and all the business of the corporation is transacted. The large room, which has lately been renovated and improved by the addition of an orchestra, and three beautiful gas chandeliers, &c., is often used, by permission of the mayor, for concerts, and for public meetings of the various societies in the town. A portrait of George III., painted by Stewartson, is suspended over the chair; and the ante-room is graced by one of the late Mr. Bartholomew Johnson, a celebrated musician of Scarborough, who attained the age of 103 years: it was painted by the late J. Jackson, Esq., R.A.

THE THEATRE.

This was for many years the only place of public amusement in Scarborough. It is a commodious building, situate in St. Thomas Street. The increasing size of the town, and the consequently larger amount of patronage received by the proprietor of this establishment, (Mr. Roxby,) will

probably induce him, ere long, to considerably increase the accommodation of the house. During the season, some of the most distinguished performers of the day are engaged; and the theatre is nightly honoured with the attendance of many of the nobility and gentry visiting the town.

THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Immediately adjoining Christ Church, in Vernon Place, is the Odd Fellows' Hall, a large and handsome building, seventy three feet long, thirty feet and a half wide, and about sixty feet high, belonging to the Odd Fellows of this place. The foundation stone was laid by Thos. Purnell, Esq., the then mayor, on the 4th of February, 1840. In this stone was deposited a leaden box, enclosing a parchment, on which was recorded the rise and progress of Odd Fellowship in Scarborough, with several other particulars relative to the order. The building is in the Grecian style of architecture. At the front are two fluted Doric columns, and above these are two fluted ones of the Ionic order, supporting the middle cornice. Above this, and under the pediment, is the motto, "AMICITIA, AMOR, ET VERITAS," and a shield charged with part of the emblems used by the order, carved in *basso relievo.*

The interior of the building consists of two stories, the lower one containing a number of rooms for a resident keeper, together with conveniences



THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

for public festivities. On the second floor is the large assembly room, 58 feet in length, by 27 feet in breadth, and at one end is a retiring-room.

The Odd Fellows' Hall is at present engaged by the committee and members of the Mechanics' Institute; who use some of the smaller rooms as class-rooms, library, &c., and in the large room

lectures are frequently delivered and public meetings held.

The Savings' Bank.

This building is in King Street, and is a neat stone-fronted edifice, and contains offices for the transaction of business, with a good room, which is sometimes used (with permission of the trustees,) by the committees of different societies, for the management of their affairs. The bank was established in 1818, and in it was vested a capital of £59,696, belonging to 1,822 depositors.

The Post Office.

This establishment, which for some years was situated at No. 50, Newbro' Street, is now at No. 20, in the same street. Mr. George Wheldon is the present post-master. The situation is one of great convenience to the public, being in the centre of the business part of the town. Receiving houses have also been opened within the last few years. These are at convenient distances from the general office, viz., at 20, Huntriss Row; at the corner of George Street, Castle Road; and at 28, Merchants Row.

The arrivals and departures of the mails, the hours of attendance, &c., will be found in the appendix.

The New Market-Hall.

The new East Market-hall in Saint Helen's Square, was erected by the Scarborough Public Market Company on the site occupied by the old Shambles and the incongruous mass of buildings adjacent thereto. The company obtained an Act of Parliament in 1852, under which they received powers to erect halls in St. Helen's Square and its vicinity; to improve the approaches thereto; and also to erect a range of public abbatoirs.

The new market-hall lately erected on the east side of St. Helen's Square, is in the Tuscan style of architecture; the principal front is entirely of of Whitby stone; the sides and east front are of brick, with stone quoins, cornices, &c. The external dimensions are—151 feet 6 inches in length, and 111 feet 8 inches in breadth.; the internal width, from the front of the shops on either side, is 80 feet; and the height in this clear space is 50 feet to the ridge. The roof is of iron and glass, of simple construction, and abundant light is derived from it and from the semi-circular lights over the shops.

The market is divided into about 36 neat shops, and the whole area underneath the hall is cellared, part of which is used as a "lower market," for the sale of fish and other articles; the remaining part is used for the stowage of various commodities, as fruit, &c.

Ranges of stalls run down the hall, so that the

market is divided lengthwise into long and spacious avenues, with stalls, or shops and stalls, on each side; there is also a central avenue, running from north to south, (with an entrance on the south side of the market,) in which it was intended to erect an ornamental fountain.

There are two spacious gateways at each end of the market, and one at the south side.

The site of this hall cost the company about £9,000, and the building upwards of £7,000. The late Mr. Jno. Irvin, of Scarborough, was the company's architect; Mr. J. Shaftoe, of York, was the contractor for the masonry and brick-work; Mr. J. Whitfield, of York, for the joinery; Mr. A. Gibson, of Scarborough, for the plumbers' and glaziers' work; and Messrs. Hawks, Crawshay and Sons, of the Gateshead Iron Works, were the contractors for the iron roof and ornamental iron castings.



PLACES OF DIVINE WORSHIP.

"Where thro' the long-drawn aisle and fretted vaults,
The pealing anthems swell the notes of praise."

St. Mary's (The Parish) Church—Christ Church—St. Thomas' Church—Independent Chapel—Wesleyan Chapel—Ebenezer Chapel—Primitive Methodist Chapel—Roman Catholic Chapel—Friends' Meeting House—Wesleyan Association Tabernacle—The Bethel—Congregational Chapel.

Probably no town in the empire, of the same size, possesses a greater number of places for the worship of God than Scarborough. Accommodation for this purpose is furnished for a number of people exceeding the number of the inhabitants. The largest and most venerable of these buildings, and therefore that which first claims our attention, is

St. Mary's Church.

In a former chapter, we brought down the history of the Parish Church of Scarborough, to the

period of its restoration. We shall now briefly notice the improvements that have been effected in this work, by which the interior of the church has been made to conform to the rules of ecclesiastical architecture; and to present, to those who remember its previous condition, a striking contrast to its former unsightly appearance, caused by the incongruous grouping of the pews, and the various deformities which a necessary economy had rendered almost unavoidable in the repairing of the injuries sustained by the church during the siege in 1645.

As we have before stated, on Sunday, October 15th, 1848, divine service was celebrated in the church for the last time prior to its restoration. It was re-opened by His Grace the Archbishop of York, on Thursday, 25th July, 1850.

We extract the following notice of St. Mary's as restored, from a little book entitled "A Memorial of St. Mary's, Scarborough," by the Rev. Joshua Fawcett, M.A., and which can be had of the publisher of this work:—

"*ST. MARY'S AS RESTORED.*

"EXTERIOR.—*West Elevation.*—The original western elevation consisted of two towers. In the recent restoration, the lower portions of these towers have been in great part rebuilt, and are now made sound up to the height of the first water-table above the base. The windows and mouldings have been made exact restorations of the originals, for which in each case there was good and sufficient evidence. This elevation consists of a centre and two remains of towers; and, beyond the north aisle, an aisle of ample dimensions with a gable.

"In the centre compartment is the former doorway of perpendicular insertion, replaced. It projects slightly from the face of the wall, and has an acutely pointed gable over it, within which is a niche. Over this, and resting upon a string, is a window of three unequal lancets, separated by shafts, and surmounted by a continuous dripstone. In the gable is a wheel window of eight compartments, separated by shafts, and having three 3-foiled heads. On the apex of the gable is a wheel cross. This compartment is flanked by buttresses of two stages with canopied heads. These have been built as additions to the Anglo-Norman ones, to resist the thrust of the arches, which had formerly failed.

"In each of the lower stories of the original western towers, is a lancet with shafts and dips. The basement mouldings, which are peculiar, and similar to those on the tower of Weobley Church, Herefordshire, have been carefully restored. The restoration of the whole of this portion of the building is of later character than the original west front, which is rather anterior to the first pointed period.

"It is not known what was the precise character of the west front between the towers originally, but the new work has been made to assimilate as nearly as possible with that in the clerestory of the nave.

"To the north of this is an aisle under a gable, lighted by a decorated window of three lights, 5-foiled, and having a circle in the head, enclosing three 5-foils in circles, with a 4-foil over the side light. At the north angle are square-set buttresses of two stages, and on the apex is a plain cross.

"*South Elevation.*—The general feature of this elevation consists of a clerestory to the nave, of six compartments, and a porch and four chapels, occupying the whole length of the aisle, which they conceal, and each presenting a gable to the south. East of these are the south transept and tower, terminating the east end of the nave.

"The clerestory consists of single lancet lighs with shafts in each compartment, which are separated by flat buttresses running up into the corbel table, ornamented chiefly with notched heads. The dripstones to the windows run along the wall and round the buttresses. Westward of the porch, the lowest story of the original south-west tower presents the same features as its western front already described.

"The porch consists of two stories; the lower one having a plain stone semicircular vault. The entrance archway has plain jambs, and is surrounded with a drip; above which is a square-headed window lighting the parvis. The whole is flanked by buttresses of three stages, the upper one terminated with a pyramidal head. The parvis has been restored to its original us·, and is now entered by a staircase within the porch.

"The chapels are separated by buttresses of similar character, and with the exception of the western one, are of nearly the same size. The window of this last one (as of all the rest) is decorated, and it consists of four lights 5-foiled, with flowering tracery in the head. The lights form two ogee-headed fenestellæ, divided by a bold mullion, bearing on its face a three-quarters roll moulding or shaft, with a base and capital. The tracery mouldings are of two orders. This, though a rich window, has rather a stiff effect, from the line of the centre mullion being continued through the head. The other chapels are lighted by three light 5-foiled windows with circles of varied tracery in the heads. The roof of the nave, as also that of the south transept, has been restored to its original pitch, and covered with green Westmoreland slate.

"On the west side of the south transept is a square-headed window of three lights with decorated tracery. On the South side is a large window of five lights, 5-foiled, with reticulated tracery, under a pointed head. The gable is surmounted by a cross; and the angles of the transept are strengthened by engaged angular buttresses, which run up into crocketted finals of large dimensions. On the east side is a window of perpendicular character of four lights 5-foiled, the upper lights 3-foiled and 4-foiled, and strengthened by embattled transoms. The window inserted under the archway of the former choir aisle is of three lights 5-foiled, the upper lights 3-foiled with a 4-foil in the head.

"The east window of the quasi-chancel is of five lights, decorated, the centre one 5-foiled, the remainder 3-foiled. It has circles in the head, divided into compartments, with two intersecting triangles, the smaller compartments 3-foiled, the centre one 6-foiled. It has no drip. This window may be described as belonging to the class '*quasi-continuous*', having between the fenestellæ, or smaller windows, a single light, which may be called the complemental light, and together with them supporting a circular light filled in with triangular foliated tracery. The

tracery mouldings are of two orders. This window has been made of earlier character than the rest, on account of its connection internally with the nave. Externally, its character was not so much regarded, and hence its plainness. The decision on the proper form, the writer is informed, cost much deliberation, inconsistency in one way or other being almost unavoidable.

"The stained glass for this window has been given by W. Harland, Esq., M.D. In the five lights are figures of our Saviour and the four Evangelists: below these are representations of The Annunciation, The Birth of Our Saviour, The Wise Men's Offering, The Presentation in the Temple, and The Marriage Feast of Cana. In the centre of the tracery is the Cross-bearing Lamb.

"The east end of the original north aisle has a window similar to that already described as opening from the south transept into the original south aisle of the choir; and the present north aisle has an east window similar to that at the west.

"*North Elevation.*—The north side of the present north aisle is divided into five compartments by buttresses of two stages each, which die away in the wall. In the west compartment is a doorway with a niche over it. The old doorway has been raised up. The re-building of this great north aisle has been from the surface upwards only, because the fall of the ground is such that the aisle naturally stands higher externally than the rest of the church, though internally it is the same; and it was not desirable to attempt lowering the surface of the churchyard. Constructively, this arrangement will be made available in keeping the interior of the church free from damp. In each of the other bays is a window of three lights, 5-foiled, having mullions which intersect in the head: the spaces are filled in with 4-foil, and the drips end in plain returns. This aisle is rebuilt on the foundation of the former one, but is very properly of earlier character, being decorated. The clerestory windows on the north do not appear, being enclosed within the original roof of the north aisle, and as will be presently seen, forming internally a kind of triforium.

"INTERIOR.—The plan of the interior consists of a nave with aisles, extended on the south by chapels, and on the north by a broader aisle, commonly called 'St. Nicholas'. Within the lower story of the east tower is a quasi-chancel or sacrarium, and in the south transept the organ and vestry.

"The break in the south wall has been repaired, but not ma-

terially altered, the pier below having been restored, and the whole wall westward rebuilt in the same form as before. The south clerestory wall has been wholly rebuilt, but the north one only repaired. The windows on the south side have been re-glazed, whilst those on the north are left open to the aisle roof, giving the effect, (as before stated) of a triforium. In all respects, these walls, &c., have been restored in accordance with the ancient form, and are substantial and satisfactory. It may here be remarked that the effect of the light, coming through the windows of the clerestory and south chapels, and falling on the massive piers on the north side of the nave is very striking and impressive, and gives an idea of solemn grandeur, for which those who knew St. Mary's before its restoration were perhaps little prepared.

"The roof consists of seven bays, separated by arched braces, which rest on vaulting-shafts. Between each of these is an intermediate collar brace resting on a corbel. The roof of the chan cel is formed with carved ribs of timber, meeting in the centre in a point, boarded on the back, and resting at the bottom on a moulded wall plate.

The pewing or stalling is low, and of characteristic design, consisting of a series of 5-foiled panels separated by small buttresses. the pewing and other fittings are of the perpendicular character. The two easternmost arches of the nave have screens placed between the pillars, and in front of them, stalls for the clergy. In the new arch in the east tower, there is also a screen dividing the chancel from the transept. These screens are formed of open tracery and pillars in woodwork.

"The font is placed in the south-west tower, and is in character with the stone-work of the building.

"The pulpit and reading-pew are situated towards the east end of the nave, the former on the south and the latter on the north side.

"The floor generally is laid with the old memorial slabs, placed as nearly as possible in their former position; but eastward of the pier, where the pulpit stands, Minton's encaustic tiles have been introduced."

Since the foregoing account was written, many important details have been added. Besides the

east window, above described, the church has but recently been adorned with several insertions of stained glass in the windows. In the third chantry—commonly called St. James's Chapel—the centre division has been filled with stained glass, (by Wailes, of Newcastle,) the full length figure being that of St. James the Greater; and a medallion below this, represents the martyrdom of that apostle by the sword. The following inscription on brass, (placed on the wall, by the vicar's permission,) will explain the *memorial* character of this part of the window:—

The Stained Glass
in the Centre Compartment of this Window
is dedicated to to the Memory of
Mary Cooper and Janet Temple, late of Scarbro', Widows,
By John Wharton,
their Surviving Executor.
A.D. 1853.

The centre compartment of a stained glass window in the second chapel from the east, (in which the vicar's pew is situate,) has also been lately inserted. It is executed by Wailes. The subject is—a full length figure of St. John the Baptist, with a medallion underneath representing The Baptism of Our Lord in the River Jordan. The figures are striking and the colours brilliant. Donor, Miss Whiteside.

In the largest chantry,—called St. Nicholas Chapel—next the south porch, the upper divisions of the window are occupied by four antique, oval-

shaped, emblems of the four evangelists, viz.,—the Eagle, (St. John,) the Ox, (St. Luke,) the Lion, (St. Mark,) and the Angel or Man, (St. Matthew.) These are the gift of R. M. Beverley, Esq., of Scarborough. The colours are deep and brilliant, contrasting forcibly with more modern effects.

The stained glass in the west window of the south-west tower has been lately inserted and inscribed to the memory of John Hill Coulson, Esq., of Scarborough, by his widow.

Over the western door is a memorial window, of exquisite colour, by the celebrated artist, Gerente, of Paris. The subjects introduced in the several medallions comprise—The Annunciation; The Nativity; The Angel appearing to the Shepherds; The Presentation in the Temple; Christ disputing with the Doctors; The Last Supper; The Scourging of Jesus; The Crucifixion; The Entombment; The Resurrection; Christ appearing to Mary; Our Saviour supping with Two Disciples at Emmaus; Thomas' Incredulity; Christ's Charge to Peter; and, The Ascension of Our Lord. The figures, (compared with those in other parts of the church) are doubtless harsh in execution and grotesque in design,—a style for which Gerente is known to have a strong predilection; nevertheless, for depth of tone and general effect, this window is considered fully equal, if not superior, to any other production of the kind at present in St. Mary's. It was erected to perpetuate the memory of Richard Wilson, Esq., of Scarborough,

who founded and endowed at Scarborough, during his lifetime, the charity known as "WILSON'S MARINERS' ASYLUM". Mr. Wilson died on the 27th September, 1837, aged 73 years, and was buried at Seamer, in this county, in the same vault with Mary his beloved wife, whom he had survived but a few years.

In the latter part of the year 1852, a peal of eight bells was erected in the tower of St. Mary's, by Messrs. Taylor & Son, of Loughborough. The cost was defrayed by subscription of the inhabitants and visitors, many of whom had frequently expressed a desire that the old trio of bells (one of which had been rendered useless by a fracture,) should be replaced by a new and more complete peal of eight. The treble and tenor, or the least and largest bells, received the special approbation of the jurors, in addition to the prize medal, at the Great Exhibition of 1851. The weight of the tenor is 21 cwt. 2 qrs., and its musical pitch is said to be E flat. On the third bell is the following inscription:—"*John William Whiteside, LL.D., Vicar; John Cook, William Taylor, Churchwardens; John Woodall, Esq., Mayor; George Knowles, Esq., Chairman of the Committee. This Peal of Eight Bells, for the Parish Church of St. Mary, Scarborough, was cast A.D.* 1852, *in the* 16*th year of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. The expense was defrayed by the voluntary donations of a number of Parishioners and others. John Taylor & Son, Founders, Loughborough. Sanctitas Domino.*" On the other side of

this bell is also the following:—"*Regi autem æterno, incorruptibili, invisibili, soli sapienti Deo, honor, sit, et gloria, in secula seculorum. Amen.*" The same inscription is on the fourth bell, with the following substitution after the founders' name:— "*Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men. Omnis spiritus laudet Dominum. Alleluia.*" The opening peal was rung on the 22nd December, 1852, by a company of ringers from St. James's Church, Hull.

In the spring of 1856, a clock, constructed by Dent, of London, was placed in the tower of St. Mary's, by subscription of the inhabitants. Particulars respecting it will be found in the Appendix to this work.

Prayers are read and sermons preached in St. Mary's twice during the Sabbath; viz., at half-past ten in the morning, and at three in the afternoon. The communion is administered monthly.

The Rev. J. W. Whiteside, D.C.L., the present vicar, was inducted in 1848. The church is calculated to accommodate upwards of 1,300 persons.

CHRIST CHURCH.

This elegant structure was erected partly by private subscription, and partly by public aid. The sum of £3,000 was raised by the inhabitants, and the remainder furnished by the Commissioners for Building Churches. The foundation-stone was laid October 26th, 1826, and the church was con-

secrated by the late Archbishop of York, August 23rd, 1828. It is 88 long by 50 feet wide, in the square; the nave is 40 feet high; the tower is 16 feet square within; and the whole height from the nave to the top of the pinnacles is 116 feet. It is calculated to seat 1,200 persons, including about 400 free sittings.

The east window exhibits, in stained glass, the Royal Arms, those of the Archbishop of York, of Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P., and the Corporation of Scarborough. The stone of which the building is constructed was presented by the worthy baronet.

Divine service is performed twice on the Sabbath; viz., at half-past ten in the morning and at seven in the evening; on Friday evenings, prayers at seven in the evening; and on every saint's day, prayers and lecture at eleven in the morning.

St. Thomas's Church

is situated in East Sand Gate; the foundation-stone was laid on the 21st December, 1839. The building was raised by voluntary subscription which amounted to £1,100, with the assistance of a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society for the Building of Churches, conditional that 330, at least, of the sittings should be free and unappropriated. It was consecrated by the late Archbishop of York, on the 17th October, 1840, and



EAST FRONT OF ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

opened for public worship on the 20th December following. In the year 1843 a district was allotted to it, so that it is now a district church in the parish of Scarborough.

In an architectural point of view, this church

is a very humble sample of the perpendicular or third pointed style, having its best feature illustrated in the preceding engraving.

The church has recently undergone extensive alterations, having been enlarged to the extent of 100 additional sittings. This has been effected by adding to the body of the church the space that was formerly occupied by the school-room; and while increased accommodation has been thus obtained, the form of the interior has been greatly improved. The Rev. E. Gray is the incumbent.

Divine service is performed twice on the Sunday, viz.: at half-past ten in the morning, and at seven in the evening; also every Wednesday evening at seven o'clock.

Independent Chapel.

This structure is in St. Sepulchre Street, and has likewise an entrance from Merchants Row. It is an interesting specimen of an old Presbyterian meeting-house. It probably occupies the site of the ancient possessions, if not of the residence, of the Knights Hospitallers. It was erected in 1703, and re-built and enlarged in 1774, during the ministry of the Rev. S. Bottomley,—the successor of the Rev. W. Whitaker, the second minister. In the year 1801, it was again enlarged. The chapel contains, besides other monuments, one of great beauty to the memory of the former excellent minister of Christ, with a striking medallion

profile, executed by Behnes. The first minister of this place, the Rev. W. Hannay, as well as his father, suffered much in the persecution of the old Presbyterians by King Charles II.: and a covenanter's bible, pierced by a sword thrust intended for Mr. Hannay, senr., when pursued by Claverhouse's dragoons. is among the most prized relics of this venerable sanctuary. The fourth minister, the respected Rev. G. B. Kidd, of Scarborough, author of "Ecclesiastical Unity," "Christophany," &c., died in 1851; he has been succeeded by the Rev. B. Backhouse, formerly minister of Rodbro' Tabernacle, Stroud, and of Duke's Alley Chapel, Bolton. In 1855, Messrs. Forster & Andrews, of Hull, erected a small yet superior-toned organ in this place of worship.

Order of Services:—Sunday, sermons at half-past ten and half-past six; and on the first Sunday in every month, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper is celebrated, at half-past two p.m.; Monday evening, prayer-meeting at seven; and, Thursday evening, sermon at seven.

Wesleyan Chapel.

This commodious edifice, situate in Queen Street, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Henry Fowler, Esq., Dec. 13th, 1839, was completed and opened for public worship on Friday, Sept. 11th, 1850. The design was furnished by J. Simpson, Esq., of Leeds. The building is 91 feet long and

66 feet wide, and will accommodate upwards of 1,600 persons. There are 400 sittings free, for the use of the poor. The cost of the building, including the site and yard, was upwards of £7,000. Underneath the chapel are vestries, school-rooms, class-rooms, and apartments for the chapel-keeper. In the year 1846, a very beautiful organ was erected here by Mr. Booth, of Wakefield, which cost upwards of £400.

Order of Services :—Sunday, sermons at half-past ten, and six o'clock; Thursday evening, at seven, sermon; Monday and Friday evenings, at seven, prayer.

Ebenezer Chapel.

This neat and commodious building (more generally known as the Baptist Chapel) is situated in Long West Gate. Its dimensions are 64 feet by 53 feet, and it will seat from 900 to 1,000 persons. It was built in 1826, at a cost of more than £2,600. The first chapel belonging to this body was built near the present site, in the year 1776. The late Rev. William Hague may, with great propriety, be called the founder of the Baptists in Scarborough, as there were none of that denomination in this place, previously to his first ministry, in 1767, in a room near the Sands. This venerable individual, who preached the Gospel more than half a century, with a large share of apostolical zeal and simplicity, died on the 22nd October,

1831, aged 94 years. The Rev. B. Evans has been the pastor of the church since the year 1826. The chapel contains several very neat monumental tablets to the memory of persons deceased, who have been connected with the church.

Order of Services:—Sunday morning, at seven, prayer; at half-past ten, sermon; afternoon, at three, prayer; evening, at half-past six, sermon; Monday and Friday evenings, at seven, prayer; Wednesday evening, at seven, sermon.

Primitive Methodist Chapel.

The Primitive Methodists have their chapel in St. Sepulchre Street. It was erected in 1821, but was improved and enlarged to its present commodious size in 1840. It will seat about 600 persons.

Order of Services:—Sunday, at seven, a.m., prayer; half-past ten, sermon; at two, p.m., a class meeting; at six, sermon; Monday evening, at seven, prayer; Tuesday evening, at seven, fellowship meeting; Thursday evening, at seven, class-meeting; Friday evening, at seven, sermon.

Roman Catholic Chapel.

This place of worship was built under the direction, and principally by the munificence of, the late Rev. W. Coghlan, and was opened in 1809. In the course of the year 1839, it underwent a series

of repairs and decorations, under the superintendence of Henry Taylor Bulmer, Esq., artist, who has succeeded in throwing over the interior a degree not only of elegance, but also, (and what was much more difficult to accomplish in so small a chapel,) of solemnity. The altar is a sarcophagus of classical design, supported by pilasters, and adorned in front by a medallion of the cross-bearing Lamb. The altar-piece is the "Crucifixion", by a Roman artist of acknowledged excellence, and was presented, (from his own collection,) by Peter Middleton, Esq., of Middleton Lodge. Over the vestry-door is a painting by Mr. Bulmer, of the "Annunciation". On the opposite side is St. Augustine, the Apostle of England: this is also by Mr. Bulmer, and is remarkable for purity of expression and richness of effect. Over the sanctuary, in a radiance, is the "Dove", with expanded wings. The centre of the ceiling is occupied by the "Assumption", a painting thirteen feet in diameter. This chapel is situated in Aubrough Street; and the Rev. John Walker is the present pastor.

Order of Services:—Sunday, mass, at half-past ten, a.m.; vespers, at half-past six, p.m.; on week-days, at half-past eight, a.m., mass.

Friends' Meeting House.

This is a plain and neat building in Saint Sepulchre Street, opposite the Independent chapel. The

peculiar principles of the Friends were probably first propagated here by George Fox, who suffered a very cruel imprisonment in the castle, in the year 1666.

Order of Services:—Sunday, morning and evening; Wednesday, morning.

The Wesleyan Association Methodists

meet in the Tabernacle, in Batty Place. Their chapel was opened for divine worship in 1833. It will contain from 500 to 600 persons.

Order of Services: —Sunday, prayer-meeting, at seven, a.m.; and sermons at half past ten, two and six; Wednesday evening, at seven, sermon.

Bethel Chapel.

This building (formerly the Town Hall,) is in Quay Street. Service is held here on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, at seven o'clock, by the ministers and friends of the various denominations, for the benefit of sailors and fishermen.

Congregational Chapel.

This beautiful place of worship is situated without the Bar, at the corner of Bull Lane, whence it has become known as the "Bar Church". The

foundation stone was laid by Lady Lowthrop, in February, 1850, and the chapel was opened for divine worship on Tuesday, the 20th of August, in the same year, by the Rev. T. Raffles, LL.D., of Liverpool. The structure is in the early decorated style of English architecture, with geometrical tracery, and quoyns and dressings. The plan consists of nave and transepts, with recessed organ-gallery behind the pulpit, and a tower at the south-west angle, the stair turret of which is crowned with a small leaden spire and gilt vane. The principal entrance is on the front or south side by a richly moulded and crocketted doorway, above which is a very handsome five-light window, the whole surmounted by a beautifully carved and crocketted niche and canopy. The principals of the roof rest on carved corbels springing from internal piers, forming on each side three shallow chapels, each having a three-light window and high pitched gable. There are galleries at the south end of the nave and at the east and west transepts, connected by shallow galleries running down the east and west sides, supported by chamfered wooden uprights, and having a carved open front. Across the north arch, in front of the organ gallery is a very handsomely carved wooden screen, the shafts of the columns of which (as also of the pulpit and gallery-front) are of rare South American wood, the gift of Messrs. Hick. The dimensions are—length, 90 feet within the walls; breadth, 35 feet in the nave and 62 feet in the transepts. There is accommodation for upwards

of 1,000 persons and 100 children. An organ of superior tone was erected in this place of worship in 1851, by Messrs. Forster & Andrews, of Hull.

Order of Services:—Sunday, at half-past ten in the morning, and at a quarter-before seven in the evening, sermons; Wednesday evening, at seven, sermon.

Besides the above-mentioned places of worship, there are other means employed in the town for the religious instruction of the inhabitants. A scripture reader, under the direction of the vicar, pursues his labour of love among the poorer classes; and a town missionary, supported by the members of the protestant denominations, also gives scriptural and moral instruction from house to house. The Port of Hull Society has an agent in Scarborough. (See also the next chapter.)

Connected with the different religious bodies are auxiliary missionary societies, sunday schools, bible classes, and tract distributors. These are, upon the whole, well supported.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, &c.

'Whoso virtuous aim is wisdom to impart,
The seeds of which, when sown in life's spring time,
Yield, in its summer, sweetest flowers."

Amicable Society's Schools—School of Industry—Lancasterian Schools—Infant School—National Schools—Bible Society—Society for promoting Christian Knowledge—Religious Tract Society—Temperance Society.

Under the head "Religious Institutions" we may include all those which take an interest in the moral and mental training of the community. The first in order and importance are the schools for the education of the children of the poor. These are supported chiefly by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants; and are, upon the whole, well conducted.

The Amicable Society's Schools

were founded by the late Robert North, Esq., in 1729, for clothing the children of poor parents, and

educating them in the principles of the Church of England. The school-rooms were built in 1817, at a cost of £1,200, on ground given by the corporation, and are situated in North Terrace, to the north of Queen Street. They contain, besides the school-rooms, apartments for the master and mistress. The society is under the government of a president, four trustees, and four wardens, annually elected. The fund for the support of the institution arises from weekly or annual subscriptions of the members, collections at the churches, and other voluntary donations and legacies. Fifty boys and thirty girls, thus clothed and educated, are now in the schools.

The School of Industry.

This institution was founded in the year 1808, and is under the patronage of the ladies of Scarborough, who ever manifest an ardent solicitude for the improvement of the lower order of their own sex. The present number of girls in this school is about seventy, who receive instruction not only adapted to raise their moral character, but to fit them for the domestic circle in which they will probably move.

The Lancasterian Schools

have been promoted by the voluntary subscrip-

tion of the inhabitants; and a school-room was built in 1810, in a field near the old Rope-walk, leading to St. Mary's Church, which will contain upwards of four hundred children. It is under the direction of a committee, annually elected, who are assiduously attentive to the advancement of the institution. The instruction given is of a general character, and some of the pupils have displayed considerable proficiency in the various branches of elementary knowledge taught them in the schools. The present number of children in these schools is upwards of three hundred.

Infant School.

One of these interesting institutions was formed in Scarborough, about 1827, under a committee of management of ladies and gentlemen. The school is in St. Sepulchre Street. The average number of children attending is about one hundred and twenty.

National Schools.

The one for girls was erected in 1836, nearly opposite the school-rooms of the Amicable Society; and the one for boys, in 1837, on a site granted by the corporation, at the upper end of Queen Street. They are exclusively conducted on the principles of the Church of England. An endow-

ment of £300 was made by the late Lord Feversham, to this institution, in 1837. The number of children in these schools is 138. An Infant School, in connection with the National Schools, was opened in 1845, in Tuthill, behind St. Thomas's Chapel, where it continued until the recent alterations in that place of worship were made, since when it has been conducted near the vestry of the church, and about sixty children attend daily.

Bible Society.

An auxiliary to this society was formed in 1812, chiefly by the efforts of the late T. Hinderwell, Esq., the distinguished historian of Scarborough, who was the president of the society to the time of his death, when he was succèeded by Dr. Murray. The depository is at Messrs. Rowntree's, Newborough Street. A general meeting of the society is held annually, at which a deputation from the parent institution attends.

The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge

has likewise its auxiliary in Scarborough, which was established in 1829. The Rev. Joseph Irvin, M.A., Hackness, and the Rev. J. Grisdale, Scarborough, are the secretaries. The depository is at

Mr. Turner's, chemist, &c., No. 15, St. Nicholas Street.

The Tract Society

was formed in 1829, and is an auxiliary to the London Religious Tract Society. The depository is at Mr. Russell's, 49, Newborough Street. Mr. Theakston has always on sale the publications of the society.

Temperance Society.

This society has been established some years, and the number of its members is considerable. Lecturers are frequently engaged by the committee, and numerous audiences generally attend the meetings, which are held weekly in various parts of the town.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

"Where sickness finds relief,
Where lenient care allays the weight of grief.'

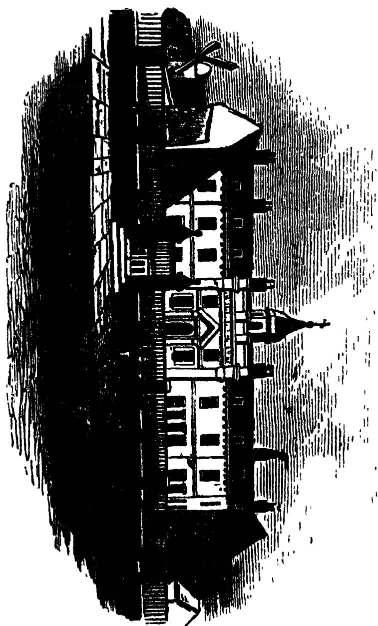
SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL—ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL—TAYLOR'S FREE DWELLINGS—TRINITY HOUSE—SPINSTERS' HOSPITAL—WILSON'S MARINERS' ASYLUM—NORTHERN SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY—DISPENSARY.

OF charities Scarborough possesses no inconsiderable number, raised partly by the benevolence of past times, and supported in considerable vigour now by the inhabitants, aided by many of its distinguished visitors. The first which, from its importance, extent, and utility, claims our earliest attention, is

THE SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.

This spacious edifice was built in 1752. It consists of a centre and two wings, with a court in front, and is situated near the north end of Queen Street. This hospital contains thirty-six separate apartments, for as many poor seamen, or widows of seamen, belonging to Scarborough. The cha-

rity is under the management of fifteen trustees, annually chosen from the inhabitants of the town, by the owners and masters of ships belonging to



SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.

the port. The funds arise from the duty of 1s. per month, collected under an Act of Parliament, out of the wages of every seaman belonging the port of Scarborough.

St. Thomas' Hospital.

This building is situate to the west of the present Poor-house, and contains thirteen tenements for the use of the aged and infirm poor. The hospital was founded in the reign of Henry II., by Hugh de Bulmer, who gave some lands at Scarborough for its support.

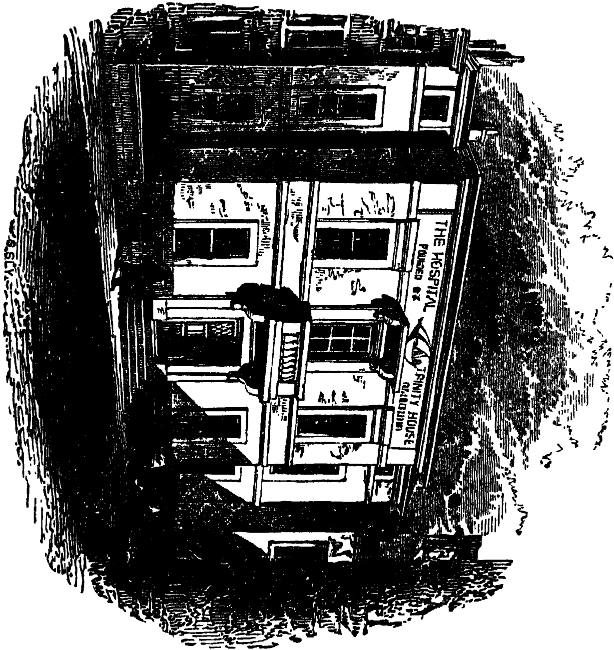
Taylor's Free Dwellings.

These neat and comfortable dwellings are situated in Cook's Row. They contain fourteen apartments, inhabited by aged and respectable poor of Scarborough. Mr. Joseph Taylor, in 1810, bequeathed a legacy of £1,000, out of which they were erected and are kept in repair. Several other sums of money were left by this benevolent man to other charitable institutions in the town; and an endowment of £800 has since been left to the former charity by Mrs. Hannah Mennell, a relative of the original testator.

The Trinity House.

This chaste and elegant structure, from the design of R. H. Sharp, Esq., of York, is raised upon the site of the old edifice, in St. Sepulchre Street. The foundation was laid in 1832, and the

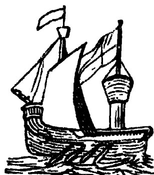
building opened, for the reception of the inmates, in 1833. It contains comfortable rooms for the accommodation of poor persons, besides a board-



THE TRINITY HOUSE.

room for the use of the trustees. This is another of our maritime charities, and has existed no doubt from two to three hundred years. The inscrip-

tion below the cornice, (with an emblem of the object of the institution,) is as follows :—

THE HOSPITAL-  -TRINITY HOVSE.

FOVNDED-MDCII: REBVILT-MDCCCXXXII.

Spinsters' Hospital.

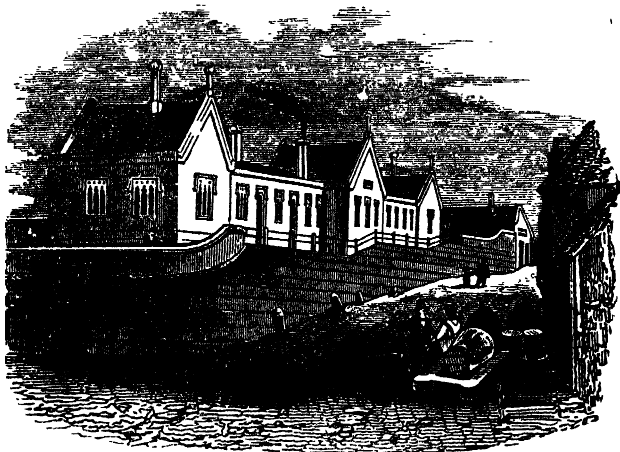
This building was erected in 1841, by the late Mrs. F. Clark, and is situated at the north end of St. Thomas Street. It contains accommodation for eleven persons, and is occupied by aged spinsters.

Mrs. Clark also founded alms-houses in Cross Street, and in Greengate.

Wilson's Mariners' Asylum.

These alms-houses were erected by the late Richard Wilson, Esq., at a cost of from £3,000 to £4,000, for the use of decayed mariners. In his will he left, under the care of fifteen trustees, a sufficient sum to keep the building in repair, and to furnish the inmates with a small annuity. The building is situated at the top of Auboro' Street,

near the North Cliff, and was commenced in 1836. It consists of fourteen houses of two rooms each.



WILSON'S MARINERS' ASYLUM

Mr. Wilson lived to nominate the first occupants; since his death, vacancies are filled by the trustees having the management of the charity.

The Northern Sea-Bathing Infirmary

was founded in 1812, for the admission of necessitous persons requiring, in addition to the means at the disposal of our provincial hospitals, the

advantages of a marine residence, and the use of sea-bathing, for their restoration. It is situated at the junction of the outermost pier or sea-wall with the castle hill, and commands a very extensive and beautiful sea prospect. Although its present site is open to some objections, yet the great facilities afforded for procuring pure sea water at each flow of the tide; and the close proximity of the sea-wall, where invalids unable to bear much fatigue can enjoy the fresh breezes and an interesting walk, compensate in a great measure for its drawbacks. Originally, the institution could only admit six in-patients; latterly, however, through the exertions of its active and enterprisiug committee, twenty-four additional beds have been made up, to meet some of the most pressing cases for admission; and its benefits are not limited, as heretofore, to the necessitous poor, but by partially adopting the "self-supporting system", are now extended to any person of limited means. Although much has been done in the way of increasing accommodation, yet the lowness of the wards, and their consequent imperfect ventilation, call for immediate improvement. The appeal now being made by the committee to the benevolent public for this object, will, we trust, be liberally responded to. Its funds are in an impoverished condition, and we strongly recommend it to the sympathies of our numerous visitors. As a medical charity it has been useful to an almost unparalleled extent; and any benevolent person can, by a small annual subscription, have it in his power

to confer the advantages of this institution on some of his poor neighbours, who, without such aid, might not hear of so great a boon, or have it



THE SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY.

within their reach. The medical and surgical staff of this infirmary are Mr. Weddell and Mr. Dale, surgeons. Reports and rules can be obtained gratis

of the booksellers, or by application to the secretary, Mr. Lownsbrough; and subscriptions will also be received by the above-mentioned gentlemen for the building-fund of the institution.

The Dispensary.

This is a local medical charity, and was only established in the year 1851, since which time about 600 patients annually have been relieved. It is supported by voluntary contributions. Attendance is given daily, at the Dispensary, Queen Street, by the medical officers of the institution, Mr. Dale, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Cooke, surgeons.

Besides the foregoing, there is a considerable number of hospitals and other charitable institutions, which are chiefly supported by the benevolence of the inhabitants and visitors.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

"The page of science, or of classic lore,
Or poet's dreamings, here we ponder o'er."

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY—ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY—MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL LIBRARY.

SCARBOROUGH is not distinguished for the number of its literary institutions; though those that do exist are important, and are growing in the estimation of the intelligent portion of the community. Though not the oldest, yet we place first on our list,

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

It was founded in 1827. The attention of the members was immediately directed to the importance of a Museum, in which the rich treasures of the coast, general subjects of natural history, and local antiquities, could be preserved. This has been effected, and the edifice is described in our chapter of Public Buildings. The society is

governed by a council, consisting of all the shareholders in the building, and six life-proprietors, chosen annually by the members. The museum will well repay a visit.

The Archæological Society,

which was formed in 1848, under the very warm and liberal patronage of Lord Londesborough, has recently been incorporated with the Philosophical Society. It speedily gained notice and popularity by the activity of its members, and by the interest arising from the opening of several barrows of the British period, on the estates of Lord Londesborough, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, and the Rev. R. Skelton, of Lewisham. Papers on interesting subjects are occasionally read by some of the associates of the Philosophical and Archæological Society; and many valuable books have been presented by Lord Londesborough, the Society of Antiquaries, and by gentlemen interested in the proceedings of the association.

Mechanics' Institute.

This institution, in usefulness, is second to none in the town. Its aim is, (which to some extent it has secured,) the mental and moral improvement of its members. In 1851, the committee took the building known as the Odd Fellows' Hall,

where the business of the institute has since been conducted. Schools for reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, and modelling, are open in the winter evenings; and appropriate lectures are occasionally delivered to the members. The library, which upon the whole is well selected, contains upwards of 1,000 volumes. A reading-room is connected with the institute, and is well supplied with the periodical literature of the day.

Horticultural Society.

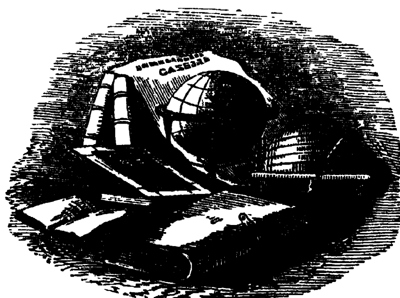
In the year 1840, a Floral and Horticultural Society was formed in Scarborough, and its first exhibition was held in the Town-Hall, in the month of September in that year. It is usual to hold two exhibitions in a year, the first in July, and the second in September.

The Agricultural and General Library

is situated on King Street Cliff, and is the only public *subscription library in the town.* It was formed in 1801, chiefly by some individuals who were anxious to advance the agricultural interest of the neighbourhood; since then, however, works of general literature have been freely admitted into the library. The building adjoins the Subscription News-room, and has a fine prospect of the sea and harbour.

Besides this proprietary one, there is a free library at the girls' school of the Amicable Society. There are also libraries connected with the Baptist and Independent chapels.*

* A very extensive circulating library will be found at Mr. Theakston's, bookseller, Gazette Office, 31, St. Nicholas Street. A news-room is also open here in the season, and is well supplied with the London and provincial daily and weekly newspapers: terms, 1s. 6d. per week, 3s. per fortnight, or 5s. per month. Mr. T. also receives telegraphic communications daily, on the state of the London Markets, and on other matters of public interest: terms for each individual, 3d. per day, or 1s. per week.



BATHING.

"In the tepid wave,
T' untwist the stubborn pores; that, full and free,
Th' evaporation through the soften'd skin
May bear proportion to the swelling blood."

TRAVIS'S BATHS—HARLAND'S BATHS—CHAMPLEY'S BATHS—WEDDELL'S BATHS—MARINE BATHS.

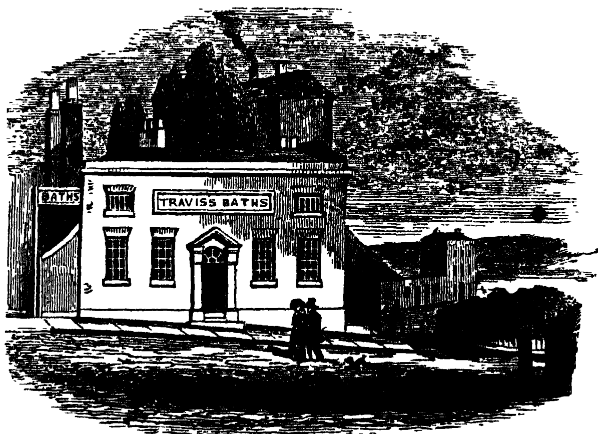
THE beautiful and sloping form of the beach affords every facility for this exhilarating indulgence. At an early hour, during the summer season, the sands present an interesting appearance, from the crowds who thus daily pay their court to Neptune. The machines are placed on the north and south shores, and persons are in attendance to wait upon the bathers. The machines vary in construction, each form having its peculiar advantages. For those who desire privacy in the exercise, doubtless the north sands will be preferred. Every accommodation will be found, and the attendants are always ready to render every assistance to their patrons. The best time for bathing is after breakfast, and the charge for the use of a machine is 6d. for each individual.

The author of the "Medical Guide to Scarborough," (a little work published by Mr. Theakston,) thus writes on the subject of sea-bathing:—

"The great object to be attained, and which is most likely to arise from sea-bathing, if properly conducted, not only to persons in health, but to invalids, is the *shock* to the system which the *dip* produces: the sensation which is then felt is caused by the blood being driven from the surface towards the centre; the feeling of warmth which ought then to follow is caused by re-action, that is, the blood returns with renewed vigour to the surface, and the feeling of warmth is produced. So long, therefore, as the feeling continues, which of course is the healthy one, so far is the bath beneficial; when however, this glow ceases to be felt, then must the bath be discontinued, for it is nature's warning, and not to be disregarded with impunity. Should the immersion be continued for a considerable time, a feeling of numbness, with shivering, supervenes, the skin is pale and contracted, the capillary vessels near the surface are diminished in their calibre, the blood which flows through them being now drawn to the internal organs, a sensation of drowsiness and inaction is felt, the joints become rigid, the limbs painful, and cramp ensues. There are three symptoms which follow upon cold bathing, if it do not agree with the bather, which must not be disregarded, viz.—headache, tightness across the breast, and difficulty of breathing."

For the convenience of those who, either from delicacy or other causes, dare not venture into the open sea, accommodation is provided in the various bathing establishments in the town, where all the advantages of the sea-water can be enjoyed, combined with the greatest privacy and comfort.

Bathing should not be practised indiscriminately, even by those in health; and, to the invalid, the advice on this subject, of a medical gentleman is indispensable.



TRAVIS'S BATHS.

This respectable establishment, situate at the entrance of St. Nicholas Cliff, was originally opened in 1798. It has since been rebuilt, and the interior fitted up with every attention to comfort and elegance. The baths are of wood and marble, and are adapted for either plunging, sitting, or a recumbent position. Every tide, these baths are supplied with pure sea water, and admit of every variety of temperature. Rooms are also fitted up for steam, the douche, and shower baths.

The original proprietor of these baths was the late W. Travis, Esq., M.D.



HARLAND'S BATHS.

This commodious and elegant establishment is situate at the corner of Falconer's Road and Vernon Place. The interior of the baths is fitted up with considerable taste, and the edifice has been much enlarged, and the accommodation for visitors augmented. The baths are constantly supplied with pure sea water, and the bath can be taken in any desired manner, with hot or cold water. No expense has been spared by the proprietor to render these baths worthy of an enlarged share of public support.

W. Harland, Esq., M.D., is the proprietor.



CHAMPLEY'S BATHS.

occupy a situation between the Cliff and Belvoir Terrace. It is an elegant building and commands a beautiful and charming prospect of the adjoining country. These baths possess all the accommodations of the other, with what some may consider an additional advantage—one suite of rooms for ladies, and another for gentlemen.

WEDDELL'S BATHS.

These baths, situated near the Pier, were erected in 1812, and are supplied with the purest water,

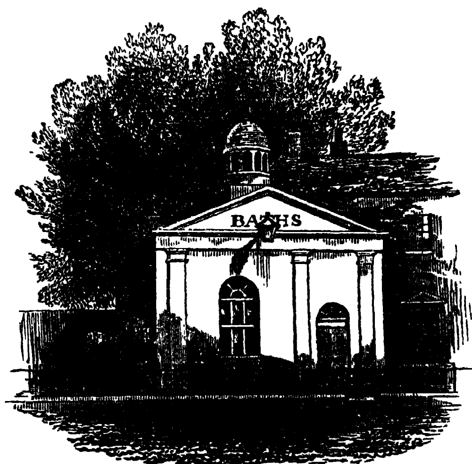
pumped fresh from the sea, between the piers, at a part remote from all contamination. They are



WEDDELL'S BATHS.

neatly fitted up with the requisite accommodation for warm, cold, and shower baths.

[The Northern Sea-Bathing Infirmary, a charitable institution mentioned in the last chapter, is in the immediate vicinity of Weddell's Baths.]



MARINE BATHS

are upon the Sands, adjoining the Marine Houses. They possess excellent accommodation, and are well entitled to a portion of public patronage and support.

MARKETS.

THE earliest account of a market at Scarborough, is about 1181. There is a tradition that the first market-place was near the covered Rope-walk, north of Toller Gate, and a great blue stone which until lately formed part of the wall of the fields adjoining the Lancasterian schools, and is now deposited in the Museum, is said to have been the place where public bargains were made and ratified. It is probable from the name of the adjoining street that tolls were formerly paid there. During the reign of Edward VI. both the markets and fairs were held upon the sands. There are still the remains of the Butter-cross, and proclamations are continued to be read there; and one of the adjoining streets is yet known by the name of Saturday Market.

Thus the markets in Scarborough have been held in different places, according to the peculiar changes required by the times. Until of late, they have been held in and near Newborough Street, a most inconvenient place on many accounts; but

the recent erection of a Market Hall has been found to be one of the greatest improvements yet effected in Scarborough. A description of the edifice will be seen in our chapter of Public Buildings.

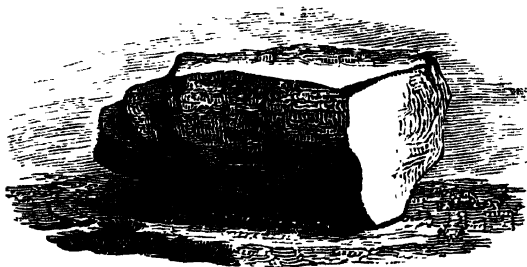


OLD BUTTER CROSS, LOW CONDUIT STREET.

The markets for poultry, butchers' meat, &c., are on Thursdays and Saturdays, though the former is the principal day. The supply of every kind is mostly abundant; and, compared with neighbouring markets, not dear. The meat is generally of an excellent kind, and especially the moor mutton. Poultry and vegetables, particularly potatoes, are plentifully supplied. The situation of the place would seem to preclude the possibility of good fruit, yet the gardeners in the vicinity generally produce fruit of a superior quality.

There are two annual fairs for cattle, &c., viz., on Holy Thursday and Old Martinmas day.

The fish-market is held in the Market Hall, and there are also several shops in the town where fish is sold. As the traffic in this commodity is considerable, it forms an important branch of the industry of many of the poorer classes in Scarborough. The active business of the fisheries is detailed in the following chapter.



THE "BLUE-STONE"

THE FISHERIES.

Fish, in Scarborough, is generally abundant, and of the best quality. The following list exhibits a variety:—Cod, ling, halibut, turbot, skate, codling, haddock, whiting, mackerel, herrings, dabs, plaice, soles, gurnard, coalfish, lobsters, shrimps, crabs, &c., &c. The price varies very considerably, depending entirely upon the supply. Salmon, salmon-trout, and oysters, are likewise to be had when in season. The best time for cod-fish, from a mistaken idea entertained by many, has been supposed to be confined to the winter months; but as a convincing proof to the contrary, many of them are daily brought to this market in June, July, and August, in the highest perfection. Besides, during these months, both on the coasts and on the banks of Newfoundland, immense quantities are taken in very fine condition, and salted for winter consumption. The perfection, or as it is ordinarily termed, "the being in season," of cod-fish, is known by its great thickness towards its head and shoulders. In May and June, the

large-sized fish of this kind as well as ling, do many of them deposit their spawn; but, by the end of June, most of them, except ling, are again fit for the table. Such as fishermen take near the shore, and on sandy banks, are of a loose texture, and poor in condition, in every season of the year. The healthy fine fish are caught on a rocky bottom. This coast, indeed, chiefly consists of rocks, in places intermixed with sands which shelter the various kinds of shell-fish, as crabs, lobsters, &c., and produces such food as the larger fish delight in. The vast extent of scar, or ledge of rocks, as far as and upon the Dogger Bank, interspersed with sandy spots, affords suitable places in which to deposit the spawn, as well as to feed in. Accordingly, fishermen remark that when they lay their lines in deep water, on a rocky bottom, they constantly take fish: but when, either by chance or through inexperience, on sand, they seldom succeed in any material degree, and what they catch is neither large nor good of its kind. They likewise observe that the cod-fish do not migrate hence, but are to be found on this coast throughout the year.

Ling, as well as cod-fish, is, in the months of July and August, bought by the score, for salting. Ling measures not less than twenty-six inches, from the gills to the fork of the tail, and cod twenty inches; ling not unfrequently weighing four stones weight each. A cod-fish was taken near Scarborough, in 1775, which measured five feet eight inches, girth five feet, weighing seventy-

eight pounds, and was sold for one shilling! The spawn of a cod-fish, taken in the month of December, some years ago, contained about 3,686,860 eggs. A gentleman of this neighbourhood, in the month of April, 1786, obtained the roe or spawn of a ling at Scarborough which weighed five pounds and a half avoirdupois, each grain of which contained not less than 500 eggs; consequently the whole amounted to the almost incredible number of 19,248,625.

Fishermen inform us, that sea-fish must be six years old, in general, before it is fit to be served up to table. Mackerel, one year old, is no longer than one's finger; that of two years, twice as big; at three or four, it becomes that small kind of mackerel which has neither milts nor roes; at between five and six, such as is commonly brought to market,—and flat-fish in like proportion. The turbot, one year old, is no bigger than a crown-piece; at two, as broad as one's hand; but must be five or six years old before it comes to perfection. The great collection of spawn is observed only in old and large fish. The skate kind goes quite out of season in October; but after an interval of about six weeks, is again good, though in its highest perfection from May and June, through the summer. The smaller skate, which does not spawn, and which fishermen therefore term *maiden*, is always fit for the table. And it may be remarked, that after June, all kinds of fish taken on this coast are, for the most part, good; though the turbot is in perfection earlier. Soles are brought

in great abundance to this market, in excellent condition. They are to be found in all the sandy bays, particularly near Filey. We also learn from experienced fishermen and others on the coast, that the time for spawning for each kind of fish cannot exactly be defined, as it is often found to be a month later than the usual term assigned. The whole coast is richly supplied with a succession of excellent fish.

There are three sorts of boats used by the fishermen from this port, each differing very materially in size, viz., the five-man boat, the yawl, and the coble; (a brief description of them will be found at p.p. 105—6). The largest cobles are only used in the herring fishery: a smaller boat being found more convenient for ordinary use. This is managed by three men, each man being provided with three lines, neatly coiled upon an oblong wicker tray or basket constructed for the purpose. The hooks, fastened to strong horse-hair lines, twenty-seven inches in length, and attached to the main line, are baited and placed very regularly in the centre of the coil. Every line is furnished with one hundred and eighty hooks, at six feet six inches from each other. Nine lines are fastened together and used as one, which extends about three miles, and is furnished with about 1,600 hooks. Anchors and buoys are affixed at intervals to the line, which is laid across the current. The tides of flood and ebb continue an equal time on this coast, and when undisturbed by winds, run each way about 6 hours 10 minutes: they are so rapid that the

fishermen can only haul and shoot their lines at the turn of the tide.

Angling is practised, as a diversion, from the pier, and excellent sport is frequently enjoyed. A few hours during the day, or in the evening, may be pleasantly spent in this recreation, in any of the small boats or cobles plying for hire; the fish caught in the bay are generally considered very fine eating.

The following extract, from the *Scarborough Gazette*, on the Herring Fishery, which is extensively carried on in Scarborough in the summer season, presents in concise detail a history and description of that branch of the fisherman's avocation:—

"The fisheries of a country always form a prominent feature in its commerce. Nearly every nation of the earth draws a large amount of sustenance from the boundless storehouse of the deep; and so important a matter has the organisation of the labour of the fishing-trade of the various countries of Europe been, from time to time, considered, that for a very long period it has been the subject of legislation, and frequently of international arrangement.

"The following brief and somewhat imperfect outline of the History of the Herring Fishery, with a descriptive sketch of the business in operation, is given in the hope that at this time, the commencement of the fishery on this part of the coast, our readers may be interested in its perusal.

"From data collected, and published by the Commissioners of Inquiry into the state of the Irish Fisheries in the Report which that body laid before Parliament in 1836, we are enabled to give a cursory History of the Herring Fishery from the earliest times. It appears that in Scotland, the herring fishery was extensively pursued so early as the ninth century; a great number of boats and men being employed on the coast. But the exportation of the fish causing the home supply to be insufficient

and dear, the Royal Convention of Burghs prohibited the exportation before the resident population was supplied at a certain price. The consequence of this was a speedy decline of the fishery, and the settling of many of the fishermen in Holland: since when the herring fishery has been an important branch of the maritime industry of the Dutch, whose vessels, at this season, may be seen in almost any of our ports. In the reigns of James III., IV., V., and VI., of Scotland, several enactments were framed, and three towns built, for the restoration and promotion of the fisheries, but these measures were nearly wholly unsuccessful in their results. A company was formed in 1633, under Charles I., called 'An Association of the Three Kingdoms for a General Fishery within the hail Seas and Coasts of His Majesty's said Kingdom.' This royal company was governed by a standing committee; and for the encouragement of the scheme, the importation of foreign-caught fish was prohibited,—a supply was ordered for the navy,—and it was enjoined that the season of Lent should be strictly observed: but the adventure fell to the ground in the troublous times which immediately followed. After this, as an encouragement to the fisheries, Cromwell's parliament remitted the salt duties, and the duties of the Excise and Customs were also removed from such articles as were necessary in the occupation. In 1677, soon after the Restoration, Charles II. appointed a Council of Royal Fishery, in order to the better organisation of the trade, and for the establishment of laws for its better regulation. The most liberal policy was allowed to the fishing trade: and in its behalf a collection was made in the churches: all victuallers and coffee-house keepers were compelled to take a barrel of herrings yearly, at 30s. per barrel!—the object of which was the maintenance of the fishery until an eligible foreign market could be established; —and promises of further measures of encouragement were made, but the association failed in its object. It was renewed in 1690, with a capital of £11,580, but this sum was consumed in the outfit of a few of the smaller kind of vessels (busses) built in Holland, which were taken by the French in the outbreak of the war. Several subsequent efforts were made in the years 1713, 1720, 1730, and 1749. The last, which was entitled 'The Society of the Free British Fishery,' was the most famous; but notwithstanding its capital of £500,000, (the subscribers to which were guaranteed 3 per cent.,) and the encouragement it offered by way

of bounty, which was considerable, it soon proved a complete failure; for it was found that the grants of money, being awarded according to tonnage, were a sufficient inducement for the outfitting of vessels, as they were received by the owners whether the actual takes were large or small; and, considering the bounty as the *price* paid for the fish, it was computed that in one year, (1759,) the cost of each barrel of herrings was upwards of £150! In the year 1786, 'The British Society for extending the Fisheries and improving the Sea-coasts of the Kingdom' was established; and now the tonnage bounty was reduced, and a bounty of 4s. per barrel was given on fish. Several alterations in the bounty were afterwards made; and from 1836, when it was 4s. per barrel, it was reduced at the rate of 1s. each following year, till it ceased in 1839, since when the trade has been in a much more prosperous condition than before.

"The herring of our commerce is known to naturalists as the *Clupea Harengus*, its name, *Herring*, by which other species of this genus are known, is supposed to be derived from the Teutonic *here*, *herr*, a quantity or multitude. The herring is so familiarly known as to need no description of it in this place. Respecting its migratory habits, various opinions have been, and still are, held; and it has been commonly thought that, at the end of the spawning season, the herring retires to the calm depths of the polar seas; its instinct prompting it to visit the shores of a more southern latitude, during that season, only for the depositing of its spawn. This opinion, strongly asserted in Pennant's 'British Zoology,' has been popular until lately, and is quoted in so recent a work as Gilbert's 'Imperial Dictionary.' But the observations of Mr. Yarrell, and other writers of note, prove that the herring resorts in the winter only to the deeper sea not far from the coasts it visits in the summer. It is a fact, too, that herrings are not found in shoals in the highest latitudes, few being taken on the southern coasts of Greenland, which Crantz, in his 'History of Greenland', suggests to be wanderers: but a smaller species, called *Capelins*, are so numerous in May and June as to afford to the Greenlanders their most common food. These fish, in a dried state, are sold in the London markets.

"The vessels commonly used in the herring fishery are the 'five-man boat,' or lugger, the 'yawl,' and the 'coble.' The two former are decked boats, except the small yawls of the south, which, like the cobles, are open. The five-man boat is the largest,

and carries three masts; the yawl generally differs in construction from the former, having but two masts, and is built with both ends nearly alike. This is considered an admirable sea-boat; and the qualities of the yawl in this respect, certainly experienced a severe test during the storm of the 25th September, 1851. Many were the anxious fears of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood for the safety of the poor fisherman in his frail and storm-tossed vessel, and the supense was painful which had to be endured till tidings were heard, or their dear ones at home were blessed with the sight, of, the returning husband, the father, the brother, the son. On the Sunday afternoon, a week or more afterwards, one of the last of the missing boats arrived; we remember well, how, when the little vessel rounded the pier, and was safely entering the harbour, the hearts of all who witnessed its arrival seemed to swell with delightful emotion which would fain have found utterance in a hearty huzza of welcome to the restored; but the bells of the venerated St. Mary's reminded all, just at the time, of the fitting opportunity presented, to ascribe their gratitude for His mercies to Him who is indeed worthy to receive more than we can render. Providentially no loss of life occurred on this occasion; but the destruction and damage of nets and gear were very considerable, estimated at about £400.

"Resuming, from this apostrophe of the storm, our sketch of the *appliances* of the fisherman,—the coble is the next to be noticed. The length of the large coble is about 27 feet. She is generally constructed to carry two masts, each having a lug sail. Four men usually form the complement of the coble's crew. This boat is used advantageously when the herrings lie near the shore; for being an open boat, and much smaller than the other descriptions, the inconvenience and risk of a long voyage are not suited to its capacities. The value of a five-man boat when fully equipped, with the exception of nets, is about £500; of the yawl, upwards of £300; and of the coble, from £50 to £70. The nets employed in the herring fishery are termed drift nets, from their drifting, or being suspended from the surface of the water, so that the fish, impetuously running against them, become entangled by the gills in the meshes of the net. From this it will be seen that they differ as much as possible from the trawl net, which, in the form of an extended bag, sweeps the bottom of the sea. The herring net is generally about four yards in depth, and twenty-five yards in length, and as many as one hundred of these

nets are sometimes carried in one boat. The surface exposed, therefore, when several nets are used, must present a very considerable opposition to the progress of the shoals of fish, across whose track the fishermen spread the snare: and it may be thought that when once in the vicinity of the herring's resort, the capture of any quantity at any time, may be surely depended upon; but it is a singular fact to the contrary, that sometimes when one boat is taking and stowing the fish with the greatest dispatch, its neighbour, perhaps not half a mile distant, with equal endeavours, may not take a single fish. According to an Act of Parliament for the regulation of the fishery, the meshes of the net are obliged to be not less than one inch square from knot to knot along the line. The value of one of these nets is about 35s.

"The discomforts attendant upon a voyage during the night in so small a vessel as any of those employed in the fishery, have not deterred some of our visitors from occasionally accompanying the fishermen; and when the weather has been favourable, and the fishing good, they have been repaid, with the novelty of the scene around them, for their sacrifice of Morpheus to Neptune. The sparkling millions of herrings, on which the vessel seems to stand, give to the sea a lustrous appearance which cannot be described; and the occasional sight of one of those 'monsters of the deep,' the Thresher, and the Bottle-nose, some frequently the size of the boat, threatening danger if too nearly approached, must excite their admiration.

"It will be observed that the boats belonging to other places, frequenting Scarborough during the season, are nearly as many as those belonging to this port: and for some weeks Scarborough is the station for numbers of vessels from Clay, Cromer, Yarmouth, and the southern ports of the kingdom, and even from the Land's End. Towards the latter part of the year, the shoals lie nearer these places, and they in turn have generally been the resort of the fishermen from Whitby, Scarborough, Filey, and the northern ports. The herring trade at Yarmouth was, a few years ago, more considerable than it now is: indeed, it has fallen off to a very large extent; and of late (owing to a well-known though unaccountable preference, *occasionally* entertained by the herring, for a locality which may be favoured for years, or may be passed by in dislike the next season,) the fish have remained off this part of the coast so long as to prevent the necessity for our boats removing southward at all.

"The hostility which exists between the herring fishers and the trawlers is much to be regretted. Could not more vigorous measures be taken for the prevention of such depredatory acts as have been committed during the last few seasons, or for the conviction of the offenders? While the herring fishery is confined nearly to one locality (the place frequented at the time by the shoal), the trawlers have an almost unlimited field for their labours; yet, and notwithstanding the provisions and penalties of the Act, 6 and 7 Vic., cap. lxxix., which forbids the use of trawl nets within three miles of the place where the herring fishery is being carried on, the aggressions of the trawlers are very frequent; and in their (prohibited) passage across the herring ground, if they come in contact with a drift or herring net, which is suspended from the surface of the water, and might impede their progress, no scruple is made to cut it in twain and cast it adrift, the loss to the poor herring fisher being thereby sometimes very considerable.

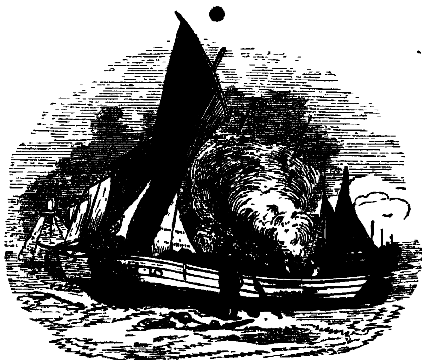
"The statute above referred to, which is the most recent, contains many important and interesting clauses, for the guidance and government of those engaged in the fishery. It enacts that all French and English fishing boats, with their buoys, barrels, floats, and other implements, shall be numbered;—a most useful provision, but one that is often evaded by the trawlers, after the fashion of pirates and smugglers, a piece of canvass being placed over the characters, (which practice is rendered illegal by Art. 15 of the above Act,) as was recently done by the trawler who cut away the nets of Mr. Robert Wyrill, of Scarborough. Finding his course interrupted by the drift nets, the master of the smack loudly insisted that they should be cut by the owner (Mr. W.), who was within hail. Mr. Wyrill not only properly refused his demand, but in return requested to know the name or number of the marauding vessel; and not being answered, he very boldly took his lesser boat, and in the face of a rough sea, hastened on board the trawler, determined there to remain until he had discovered and could prosecute the offender. Art. 25 ordains that trawl boats shall maintain a distance of at least three miles from all boats fishing for herrings. Art. 27 declares herring fishing to be open all the year round. It is forbidden to herring drift net fishing-boats to shoot their nets any earlier in the day than half an hour before sunset, except in places where it is customary to carry on the fishing by daylight. (Art.

87.) And herring fishermen, being within the fishery limits, three miles of either country (England or France), shall comply with the regulations of the said country respecting the prohibition of fishing on the Sabbath-day. (Art. 88).

"The fines for offences committed against the Act range from 8s. to £5, or imprisonment from five to fifteen days; and specifically regarding the measures concerning—The letters, numbers, and names to be placed on the boats, which are to be displayed in the following manner, British trawl boats, red; French ditto, blue; British drift boats, white and red; French ditto, white and blue; and the white of the drift-boats' vanes is to be next the mast—The distances to be observed between the boats, the trawlers not to come within three miles of the herring fishers, and the latter to shoot their nets at specified distances from each other—The clearing of entangled nets, which are not to be cut except in extreme cases, or by mutual consent of the owners—The placing of buoys upon nets, and the lights to be shewn, viz., two lights, three feet apart, on one of the masts of each herring fishing vessel. In case of repetition of any offence, the fine or imprisonment may be doubled.

"If those of our readers who are accustomed to early rising, and to whom the scene may be new, were to visit the piers and sands of Scarborough, the weather being favourable, at five or six o'clock in the morning, at this period of the year, we doubt not they would be entertained. The bustle and animation of mid-day prevail at even an earlier hour. The various pursuits of the parties interested in the business, as buying and selling, (the manner of which is somewhat singular,) packing, salting, &c.; the many preparations of the industrious fisherman for his next voyage; the occasional arrival of another vessel; and the freshness and beauty of the summer's morning; all help to form a peculiar scene of active and stirring life: and the cheerfulness and content which generally prevail among this hard-working class, cannot but be observed by and imparted to the bystander. When the smaller sized herring-boats, or cobles, come to Scarborough to sell their fish, they generally lie on the western sands; and the appearance they sometimes present, reminds one of a large gipsy encampment, with the smoke curling up from behind the big outspread sail or net: and as many of them belong to the neighbouring smaller ports, the little boat becomes the home for the time of the sturdy fisherman;

its hard planks are his bed, yet here, like to the sailor-boy 'upon the high and giddy mast,' his repose comes to him with little of invitation; and notwithstanding the inconvenience of his *household* arrangements, and the rudeness of his culinary performances, his fire burns as brightly, his kettle sings as cheerily, and his pan hisses away as merrily, as they would do in yonder hotel; and he is withal as satisfied with his frugal meal, for which the labours of the early morning have given him so true an appetite, as he who, lazily rising at noon, breakfasts from the dainties of a dozen dishes."



TRADE AND COMMERCE.

'Then Commerce brought into the public walk
The busy merchant; the big warehouse built;
Raised the strong crane; choked up the loaded street
With foreign plenty."

THOUGH in possession of a convenient port and harbour, Scarborough has a very restricted commerce. Ship-building and its dependent branches afford employment to a considerable number of our population. But this is so far changed, from various causes, that only one builder is now engaged in it. The following statement will shew the number of vessels built in different years, and their amount of tonnage:—In 1825, six ships were built, the tonnage of which was 1,561; in 1831, three, tonnage 530; in 1839, two, tonnage 407; in 1850, only one, tonnage 800; and in 1852, two, tonnage 285. The number of vessels belonging to the port in 1836 was 172, tonnage 27,052; and in 1855 the number was 187, tonnage 32,104.

The commerce of the port is chiefly confined to the following articles:—Exports, (coastwise only,) corn, hams, bacon, and salt-fish: Imports, (coast-

wise,) coals, from Newcastle, Sunderland, Hartlepool, &c.; corn, from Norfolk and Suffolk; slates, for building purposes, from Wales; stone from Scotland; and miscellaneous cargoes from London and Newcastle: Imports, (foreign,) Timber and deals from the Baltic and North America; oats, cattle, and fruit, from France; wheat, from Holland, Denmark, and the German States; and occasionally guano from South America.

The privilege of warehousing timber, tea, coffee, sugar, wine, and spirits, under bond, granted to Scarboro' in 1840, for some time greatly increased the customs' receipts. The amount of duties received in 1840, prior to the system coming into operation, was £1,887 7s. 2d.; and in 1845 they reached to £4,251 9s. 1d.: since then they have somewhat diminished, partly in consequence of the railway communication affording facilities for the more rapid transit of goods from London and Liverpool, and partly from the great reduction which has taken place in customs' duties, under recent legislation. The receipts for 1855 were— Imports, £438 12s. 7d.; warehoused goods, £2,720 15s. 10d.; total, £3,159 8s. 5d.

The prosperity of Scarborough depends almost entirely on the patronage which is bestowed upon it as a watering-place. The authorities of the town, aware of this fact, constantly adopt every means to maintain the character it has of late years acquired as a place of fashionable resort; and perhaps no town in the kingdom can boast of more efficient management in its arrrangements

for the health, the comfort, or the pleasure of its population, than Scarborough now possesses. The number of visitors residing here during the height of the season, amounts to several thousands; and the yearly increasing size of the town, while it keeps pace with the growth of that public favour in which Scarborough is universally held—is an index to the success which has hitherto rewarded the industrious efforts of its inhabitants.

The branches of the York and North Midland Railway have done much to advance the interests of Scarborough.



THE HARBOUR AND PIERS.

"Thy crowded ports,
Where rising masts an endless prospect yield."

Early Mention of Scarborough Harbour—The Lighthouse—The Floating Dock—The Life-Boats—Capt. Manby's Apparatus—Carte's Rockets, &c.

The Harbour of Scarborough is of such importance to the coasting trade, on this side the island, that various grants, and some of them at a very early date, have been made by the Government, for keeping the port in repair.

Henry III., in the thirty-sixth year of his reign, granted letters patent, bearing date 30th July, 1252, by which every merchant's ship coming into the harbour was to pay 6d.; every fisherman's ship, 4d.; and every fisherman's boat, 2d. This was to continue for five years. This grant was renewed for three years, in the fifty-third year of the same reign; and several similar grants have been subsequently made for limited periods.

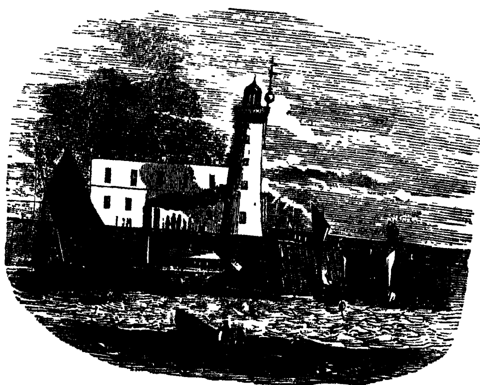
The Harbour of Scarboro' has great advantages; and these ought to be duly appreciated by the

masters of coasting vessels. It is allowed to be the only place of refuge between the Humber and Tynemouth-haven, which can be safely entered in storms, by vessels of any moderate draught of water. It is easy of access, and has frequently afforded the means of preserving many valuable ships, their cargoes and crews, in situations of the most imminent danger; ample testimonies of which can be furnished at the custom-house. It not only possesses a superior depth of water within the shelter of its pier, over any other tide-haven within the preceding limits; but from its situation, in the recess of a bay, four miles within the usual track of vessels sailing between Whitby Rock and Flamborough Head, it enables them, in easterly gales, by the additional drift, to keep so much longer off the shore, and generally gives them an opportunity to enter at a proper time of the tide. In the winter season, ships on this part of the coast are frequently overtaken by sudden and violent gales of wind from the eastward, and are unable to clear the land on either tack. Under these circumstances of distress, this harbour is their only refuge from destruction; and such an important advantage in situation may be said to constitute a real excellence.

Some idea may be formed of the accumulation of sand since the formation of the port, by the fact, that what is now Quay Street, was originally a part of the harbour; mooring-posts having been found in some of the cellars of the houses. It is, indeed, stated by Mr. Hinderwell, that in 1811, persons were living who remembered catching fish, with

angling lines, from the present staith on the Sands which are now quite dry at high water.

For the direction of ships intending to enter the port, a signal is displayed every day, on the top of the lighthouse, at the end of Vincent's Pier, where a light is exhibited as a guide by night,



THE LIGHTHOUSE.

so long as the water continues at the depth of ten feet in the harbour. A further improvement has been carried into effect, by the Commissioners in Trust for the harbour, of making available, for the ships taking refuge here, the large space enclosed between the outer and Vincent's piers; the entrance is by an opening through the latter, and room is provided for the perfect security of at least one hundred vessels.

An additional pier, extending from West Sandgate, southwards, has been built upwards of forty years. This pier greatly contributes to the advantages of the harbour, and forms an agreeable and a convenient promenade. Many of the stones with which the outer pier is built, weigh from twenty to thirty tons each: they were conveyed by lighters from the quarry at the White Nabb, an opposite point to the south of the harbour, at about two miles distant. A pleasant walk to this romantic locality may be enjoyed when the state of the tide will admit.

THE FLOATING DOCK.

Many of the resident shipowners having long felt the want of accommodation at Scarborough, necessary for the repair of their vessels, under their own superintendence at home, a company was formed in 1849, with the object of providing such means as should remedy the inconvenience. Accordingly, in the following year, 1850, the present dock was opened; since when a great number of vessels, of various tonnage, have been placed in it. The benefit thus arising to a somewhat numerous and necessitous class of artizans—the shipwrights—has been great.

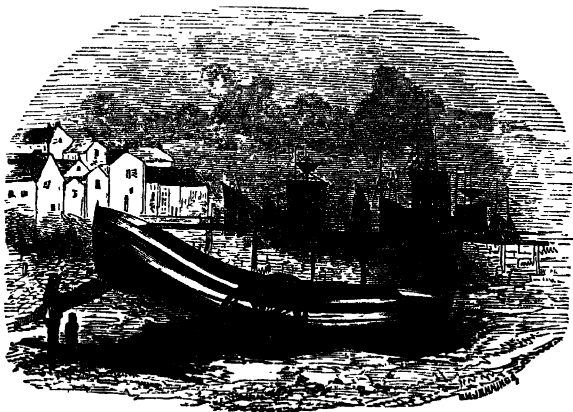
The dock now in use is only available for vessels of or under 300 tons, and was originally considered by many as being too small. Viewed as an experiment, however, the undertaking has been so far

successful; and the company contemplate the building of a dock of much larger dimensions, and better adapted to the general requirements of the shipping of the port.

The Life-Boats, &c.

In treating of the harbour, we may with great propriety give a few particulars respecting the life-boats, and other appliances used here for the saving of life in cases of shipwreck. The first life-boat belonging this port was constructed at Scarborough in the year 1801, on Mr. Greathead's plan, and was instrumental in saving much property and many lives. A second boat was built in 1823, upon an improved plan; but by the tremendous gale which visited this coast in February, 1836, it was upset, and ten out of the crew of fourteen were drowned. Such an occurrence can very rarely happen. In 1852, another life-boat was built, from a design by James Peake, Esq., assistant master-shipwright in Her Majesty's dockyard at Woolwich. This gentleman, in the course of the adjudication on the several models submitted in competition for the prize of 100 guineas offered by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, had opportunities of carefully examining the advantages and defects of each; the result was a design supposed to comprise the essential qualities in the best form, and from this design the new life-boat was built, by Mr. Robert Skelton, of Scarborough.

Her dimensions are—Length over all, 25ft.; extreme breadth, 6ft. 4in.; depth amidships, 3ft. 1in.; depth at the ends, 5 ft. The great elevation of the ends, and their consisting of air-boxes, give to the boat, in a large degree, the property of self-righting. She is built of larch, and is copper-fastened. Ten men, viz., eight rowers and two steersmen, form the complement of her crew. The boat is represented in the engraving.



THE LIFE-BOAT.

With congenial views, there has been established at Scarborough, under the active and efficient superintendence of the coast-guard, Captain Manby's mortar-piece and apparatus, for forming a communication from the shore, with vessels in danger

of shipwreck, by means of a small rope appended to a shot, which is discharged at such an elevation as to cross the vessel; thus enabling the crew to receive such further aid as may be necessary for their safe landing, and perhaps for the preservation of the ship and cargo.

This humane principle has likewise been carried into effect by the agency of rockets supplied for this purpose at Scarborough, and other stations on the Yorkshire coast, by the scientific invention and persevering benevolence of the late A. G. Carte, Esq., ordnance store-keeper at Hull; who, having the charge of the military barracks at Scarborough, frequently gratified the visitants during the season, by exhibiting the precision of his rockets in conveying the communication-rope over the distance of three or four hundred yards, to the exact point of its destination. Carte's life-preserver, for the security of persons learning to swim, or exposed to the risk of falling into deep water, is likewise deservedly recommended.

The Society for the Relief of Shipwrecked Mariners is a national concern, supported by very small individual subscriptions; it will be sufficient to observe that an agency has been formed at Scarborough, under the superintendence of Mr. Stap, commanding officer of the coast-guard, through whose unwearied efforts the same has been efficiently promoted.

GEOLOGY.

"If history enables us to measure back with confidence a hundred generations of men without reaching the origin of the human race, geology calls to our view many successive assemblages of organic life in which man had no part, and which followed one another after intervals of time immensely longer than those which separated Sesostris and Alexander; Nearchus and Columbus; the advent of Cæsar and the Conquest of William."—*Phillips's Rivers, Mountains, and Sea-Coast of Yorkshire.*

Our strata are medial, neither of the highest nor the lowest series; but to this general character, an important exception occurs, in the development of a tertiary deposit, at Bridlington Quay. This is of late discovery, and of very limited extent: it seems to be of the Pliocene period, and belonging to the Crag, but containing several very interesting shells; some, indeed, probably, peculiar to this locality. The chalk of our coast, which is hard, and traversed by veins of red and white flint, contains a far less number of organic remains than the soft cretaceous rocks of the south of England. The cliffs, however, between Flamborough and the first

appearance of Speeton clay, rise to an altitude equalling those of the Kentish coast, which have gained for our island the name of "Albion," and which have so often been the theme of the poet's song, and the subject of the lamentation of the Englishman when quitting his native land.

Along the low chalky scars, uncovered by the retiring tide, between the southern landing-place, as it is styled, at Flamborough, and Bridlington Quay, may be observed numerous petrified alcyonites and sponges, many of them of great size and in fine preservation, but demanding no little time and patience to withdraw them from the enclosing mass, especially when possessed of long stems and spreading roots.

Similar sponges occur imbedded in the cliffs, with the *Marsupites ornatus* in detached plates, or but rarely in a perfect state, with the origins of the five arms or tentaculæ impressed on the body, mingled with countless fragments of these tentaculæ. The *Belemnites mucronatus*, and two kinds of *Inocerami*, are the most common of the testacea, which latter are most plentiful in the quarries more inland, as near Hunmanby, &c. The flints of this formation, scattered all over our line of coast, are well deserving of notice, often presenting, when broken, sponges, tubipores, or spines, and even whole bodies of echini, and particularly a small and beautiful cidaris.

Where those lofty precipices of chalk terminate, a thin stratum of red chalk, about five or six feet in thickness, is observable, at a ravine channeled

out by winter torrents, whence on the opposite side rises up the dark tenacious Speeton clay. This red chalk has very few fossils, and is chiefly characterised by two species of terebratulæ, a small belemnite, *(B. Listeri,)* and by an undescribed serpulite. Probably a diligent examination, which this thin seam has hitherto escaped, would much extend the number.

The clay bed, similar in position to that at Kimmeridge, in Dorsetshire, is marked by many curious and interesting fossils; of these the delicate and nearly transparent *Belemnites fusiformis* is the most common and the most beautiful; ammonites of several species, generally minute and finely bronzed with pyrites; a little bulla; and several of the extinct genera, hamites and crioceratites, usually in fragments, but occasionally perfect. The *H. maximus* is of large size; the *H. Beanii* smaller, but exceedingly elegant. Small vertebræ and teeth of fishes are observed, scattered about; and four species of astacus, (one of the *A. ornatus*, remarkable for the blue steely tint of its curved tail, was first noticed by Mr. John Williamson. The *Ostrea deltoidea*, so characteristic of the Kimmeridge clay, in the southern counties, is also met with in this deposit near Pickering.

The coralline oolite rises next in order of stratification, at Filey Bridge, and is likewise finely displayed as the uppermost stratum on the north side of Scarborough Castle rock, where the structure, like that of a fish's roe, is readily discernible. In the interior are many very valuable and useful

quarries of this stone, as at Ayton, Seamer, and near Malton; and in the Macadamized fragments, scattered in repairing the roads to Seamer and York, very pretty fossils may every now and then be obtained; corroborating the suggestion of M. St. Fond, that travellers hastily passing through a country, ought to examine the piles of stones brought down to repair the highways, as they thence might not merely gain some idea of the mineralogical structure of the country, but also obtain many interesting specimens.

This coralline oolite, especially in the vicinity of Malton, is very rich in organic remains; in corallines and sponges which cap the upper bed; in many handsome echini, particularly the *Cidaris florigemma*, at Malton and Ayton, and the *Clypeus* at the Castle rock; in pectines of several species, large, and in admirable preservation; in *Ostrea greguria*, and casts of the *Phasianella striata*, large and striking, with the lengthened turbo-like *Phasianella Heddingtonensis*, at Seamer and Ayton.

Of the genus ammonites, the *A. Sutherlandiæ* and *Lamberti* occur of great size, and at least three species of astacus, *A. rostratus*, rather common in the Malton quarries; and another detected by Mr. John Williamson, at Filey Bridge, along with a new and undescribed asterias of the genus ophiura, small, but remarkably elegant. *Tellina amplicata*, *Plagiostoma rigidum* and a gervilia, are also most abundant in this rock.

The calcareous sandstone comes from behind the oolite, at Filey, re-appears over Redcliff, is exten-

sively shewn at Cayton Bay, where to the north of the mill may be seen a very large subsidence of this grit; and also at the castle rock, where it presents the second line of stratification, passing inland in the same series with the coral limestone, in hills with a softly swelling rise, and then an abrupt escarpment towards the south-east, like a deep step or stair; and, as at Oliver's Mount, displaying a striking table summit between those points, and presenting the most remarkable feature of the landscape. The upper portion resembles a yellow marly sandstone; the lower, a closer grained grey-coloured limestone, abounding with terebratulæ of a pearly appearance. The most striking peculiarity of some of the fossils of this stratum, is their conversion, wholly or in part, into calcedony; and, in many instances, an infiltration of silicious matter seems to have destroyed and filled up the shells, and produced an exact cast in agate. The *Ammonites vertebralis*, or fish-bone ammonite, thus agatized, is very rare, but of extraordinary beauty. The *A. Sutherlandiæ*, of vast size, even of half-a-hundred-weight, first brought into notice by Mr. John Williamson, has a perfect coating of calcedony. The *Terebratula socialis* converted into white opaque pebble-like enamel, is abundant in the quarries above the head of the spring which formerly supplied the town with water. A large gryphæa also occurs in the same locality, with ligaments completely calcedonized. This bed is that wherein the *Pinna lanceolata* is found in its most perfect state; and

this fossil, scarcely known till recently, may be met with, also, in the quarries going to Deepdale, from Oliver's Mount, and still more readily at Spring Hill. Many of the shells in the calc grit, and none more so than the pinna, are covered over with a thin glossy crust of peroxide of iron. And here we must not omit pointing out the silicified wood, crossed by veins of bluish calcedony, or incrusted with it in beautiful minute mammillated crystals, which occurs in this formation at Cayton Bay; nor must we pass over the truly splendid specimens of fossil star-fishes lately found in the beds which rise in the cliffs beyond Newbiggin Wyke, near Filey.

A dark grey clay, of slaty texture—the Oxford clay—is next in order, presenting a bed of great thickness, at Filey Bridge, at Redcliff, and at the castle rock, offering many curious petrifactions, of which a small ammonite, beautifully gilded with iron pyrites; a little pinna, *(P. mitis)*; the *Belemnites gracilis;* with three species of a very delicate shrimp, or astacus, are the principal.

The fossils here are numerous, but from the shivery nature of the clay, are with difficulty obtained in any tolerable preservation. The fossilist will be best rewarded by examining and breaking up a flooring of this Oxford clay, exposed at half-tide, at the foot of the castle rock.

The Kelloways limestone is one of considerable importance to the naturalist from its many fine fossils; and to the public, by its utility as building-stone. The quarries at Hackness, belonging

to Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P., are of good colour, durable, and work well; as is shewn in Hackness Hall, the York and Scarbro' Museums, and Christ Church, Scarborough.

The shells most remarkable in this formation are *Ammonites Calloviensis; Gemmatus; Kœnigii; Rostellaria Sulcata*, a new species contributed by Mr. Williamson; *Gryphæa dilatata; Ostrea Marshii*, (formerly *O. diluviana)*; *Mya T. scripta*, and *literati; Trigonia clavellata;* and *Avicula inæquivalvis*, usually covered with a thin white shelly matter. On the eastern side of the castle, this rock may be noticed of great hardness, and so impregnated with ferruginous oxide as nearly to merit the denomination of *clay-iron ore*, but still full of extraneous fossils. This rock is unusually productive in ammonites.

The Kelloways, and all the preceding strata, from the chalk, contain remains of the order *Cancer;* but it was only lately that the cornbrash completed the chain by offering in the dark tenacious clay dividing it from the Kelloways, an astacus, in small blue-grey imbedded nodules. The claws and body have been separated beautifully perfect, but the entire animal has not yet been found.

The cornbrash itself is very conspicuous at the point between Redcliff and Cayton bays, and likewise to the north of the castle rock; but often varying much in colour and structure, and in some places passing into a dark coloured clay, not unlike the Oxford clay, It contains numerous organic relics, many being repetitions of those in the preceding bed; others more peculiar, as *Terebratula*

ovoides, at Gristhorpe Bay; *Trigonia costata;* two species of ammonites, *Herveyi and Terebratus; Sanguinolaria undulata;* some echini, as *Clypeus orbicularis;* and also the common belemnite, not unfrequently, although this stratum has erroneously been pronounced to be the only conchiferous stratum in Yorkshire *not* containing the belemnite. A pretty little scallop, the *Pecten vagans*, is plentiful in this and the calc grit, and may be seen of the most delicate texture, and hardly fossilized, underneath the castle rock, in many places.

In the group of strata, below the cornbrash, the shale and sandstone of the pseudo-coal formation, or coaly grit of Smith, alternates with the grey limestone or Bath oolite, intervening between its lower bed and that succeeded by another deposit of the Dogger or lowest oolite. The shale, which resembles a fissile clay, chiefly predominates in the upper bed, and is well known as the rich repository of plants under Gristhorpe cliff, was discovered in the autumn of 1827, and chiefly illustrated by the researches of Messrs. Bean and Williamson, and acknowledged by M. Brogniart to be, in variety and preservation, unequalled. These plants are mostly of the families of cycadeæ, ferns, and equiseta; of which the ferns appear to predominate in the upper, the cycadeæ in the lower, and equisetaceæ and lycopodaceæ to be equally distributed. It is also in the higher deposit that a greater variety prevails in the forms of the plants; in the inferior hard sandstone, the vegetable impressions are quite as plentiful, but more repeated. Some of these fossil

ferns, &c., are in fructification, as the *Pecopteris polypodioides*, *P. obtusifolia*, and the *Lycopodites Williamsoni* is frequently met with, bearing a distinct head of cryptogamous florets; which last, and a sphænopteris, have been appropriately named by M. Brogniart, in honor of Mr. John Williamson, of Scarborough.

Several of the ferns and cycadites, which are the most abundant, are likewise the most attractive, and consequently a naturalist visiting our coast, for a very few weeks, might easily obtain a respectable and interesting series of these plants. Among those most conspicuous for rarity or beauty, may be enumerated *Thuites expansus*, *Pterophyllum Pecten*, *Equisetum laterale*, of the lower sandstone; *Tæniopteris major* and *vittata*, *Otopteris Beanii*, *Sphænopteris stipata*, *Cyclopteris digitata*, equally in both; *Pecopteris ligata, undans, and propinqua, Sphænopteris Williamsoni, and Pterophyllum Williamsoni* in the upper; while the *Equisetum columnare* occurs in both series, in huge reedy stems, with thick knobby joints, finely striated, and commonly in a perpendicular position; and is the plant noticed by Mr. Murchison as identifying the Brora coalfield.

Many capsules and seeds, hitherto perfectly new in fossilology, occur both in the upper and lower sandstones; but the seeds, to our observation, seem but the naked seeds of the cycas, rather than the fringed and winged ones of the coniferæ; and the capsules resemble more the lower pulverulent vessels of lycopodaceæ; many of these seeds belong

to a singular anomalous plant, named by Dr. Lindley, *Sphæreda paradoxa*, and probably allied to the recent *Pilularia.*

In both series, many of the contained leaves are so slightly fossilized as to retain, when dexterously separated, both elasticity and combustibility; yet these films are of such tenuity, as to offer most curious and interesting objects for the microscope, as observed in a notice upon these coal plants, in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, for October, 1828. Of these, the most remarkable is the *Solenites Murrayana*, a fern, very analagous to the living *Isotes*, and of very curious structure. Indeed, the whole deposit is one of singular interest; and being completely open to observation, resembles a vast herbarium, in which each successive layer of shale, or grit, developes a new set of carbonized impressions, like so many fine sketches in Indian-ink, or occasionally tinged with a reddish brown hue, like some of the algæ.

The interposing subordinate oolitic limestone contains many petrifactions, chiefly shells, as *Gervilia acuta*, *Trigoniæ clavatella* and *costata*, *Cucullæa cancællata*, *Corbula depressa*, *Trochus monilitectus*, *Littorina cincta*, *Terebra vetusta*, and *Ammonites Blagdeni.* The turbinated univalves of the lower oolite are numerous and handsome, and with two curious species of astacus, may be found about a mile south of the Peak, near a remarkable slip, or dislocation of the strata, figured in Young & Bird's "Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast."

The celebrated lias succeeds, in upper and lower

beds, separated by the marlstone, which is very partially uncovered near the Peak, twelve miles north of Scarborough, and recognized by its irony appearances, and by the *Dentaleum giganteum*, *Modiola scalprum*, *Pecten æquivalvis*, *Pholadomya obliquata*, *Avicula cygnipes*, and also by that very rare and beautiful asterias, *Ophiura Milleri*, which occurs but sparingly, however, at Staiths, where it was first detected by Mr. Bean.

To recite the fossil treasures of the lias, would almost require a volume, as hardly can any portion of the alum shale be split, or the lenticular masses constituting the cement stone or septaria, be broken, but organic remains, often beautifully pyritic, may be collected.

The ammonites here, from number and celebrity, claim the first attention of the collector: one hundred specimens at least have been discovered. The belemnites, the little delicate *Orbicula reflex*, *Trochus Anglicus*, and *Pinna folium*, are abundant.

The *Gryphæa incurva*, or boat oyster, though an extinct shell, is amazingly plentiful as a fossil, but is far inferior in *keeping*, to those of the white lithographic lias of the south of England. Several fine specimens of astaci, or fosilized lobsters, in tolerable preservation, have been discovered in the lias; and likewise the ink-bag of the fossil sepia, or cuttle-fish, with the pen of the loligo occasionally, though rarely, appearing in the nodules. Fins and scales, apparently belonging to fishes of the cartilaginous order, and even the imperfect impressions of the skeletons of fishes of the osseous class

likewise occur, in similar nodules, along the coast near Whitby; and in one or two instances, the entire animal, as the lepidosteus, with its fine jet-like scales.*

Paddles, detached bones, and even skeletons of various sauri or lizards, are not unfrequent; and and the superb crocodile, in the Whitby museum, is a noble monument of an age and climate long gone by, as is also the enormous torso, or trunk of a plesiosaurus in that of Scarborough.

The rounded concave vertebræ of the icthyosaurus, or lizard fish, and those with abrupt angles and strong processes, belonging to the crocodile, wherein the bodies of the vertebræ are, at least, double the length of their transverse section; and also others characterized as those of plesiosaurus, by peculiar spinous processes, are all to be met with, even among the debris beneath the lofty precipices, near the Peak. Fossil wood, finely silicified, and capable of a capital polish, or covered with a coating of jet, is most abundant, especially in the lower lias, to the north of Robin Hood's Bay; and jet itself is common, sometimes in pieces of many pounds weight, all along the coast, particularly to the north of Whitby, and in a broken

* A very fine specimen of fossil PLESIOSAURUS, from the lias near Whitby, and of unprecedented magnitude, has lately been added to the museum at Scarborough; and was the subject of an elaborate paper by the late Mr. Dunn, surgeon, of this place, read before the Geological Society of London, a lecture on which having been previously given by him at the museum, with some very interesting observations upon the structure of the different Saurian animals.

and shivery slate of little or no value to the lapidary, at Gristhorpe Bay, accompanying the plants.

The ligneous origin of jet is fully shewn by the remains of branches arising from the stem, and by its structure and associations; and the transition from peat is easily traceable on many of the moors, where, as at Seamer, another curious phenomenon presents itself in the bog-wood, usually oak, which has become very hard, ponderous, and of a deep ebony-like black, depending upon the long continued action of the gallic acid of the vegetable on the iron of the soil.

A complete catalogue of the fossil shells and plants of the Yorkshire coast, with the localities and descriptive notices of the more remarkable, is much wanted; and until we may be favoured with such, the scientific enquirer is referred to Young and Bird's "Geology of the Yorkshire Coast," (the last edition, illustrated with plates,) where much minute information may be obtained respecting their descriptions and situations. Also for a still more complete list, Phillips's "Geology of Yorkshire" must be consulted: this work is illustrated by numerous correct and spirited sketches of organic remains, chiefly taken from the very valuable collections of Mr. Bean and Mr. Williamson; the latter of which is added to that of the Scarborough Philosophical and Archæological Society; while the former, from Mr. Bean's extraordinary knowledge of indigenous shells, has the species and varieties discriminated, both recent and extinct, with singular acumen. The catalogue of the Scar-

borough museum must be mentioned as offering the most perfect enumeration of our strata and diluvium, and has been recommended to geologists, for its lucid and excellent arrangement, by Professor Jamieson.

The diluvium, which overspreads all these strata, offers a source whence a collection of minerals, surprising in extent and variety, might be readily obtained, the products of the primitive and transition rocks of the north of England, or south of Scotland, brought here in rolled pieces, by some mighty inundation, flowing apparently from north-east to south-west. We may enumerate several kinds of granite, especially that from Shapfell, in Cumberland, so well known by its large crystals of red felspar; and another equally marked by the size of the mica; also, a dark-coloured gneiss, containing garnets; mica slate, likewise with garnets; a pale-red Syenite clay, and hornstone porphyry; compact felspar; adularia, in small crystals, in a granite; chatoyant felspar, chiefly reflecting the blue rays; diallage rock; chlorite slate; greywacke; serpentine from Portsoy, in Banffshire; schorl rock; quartz rock; amethystine quartz; olivine, in trap or amygdaloid; galena, in metalliferous limestone; the nodular radiated magnesian limestone of Sunderland; acicular stilbite, in amygdaloidal greenstone; epidote; and one instance of heulandite; beautiful specimens of compact radiated prehnite, strangely here called beryl, are sometimes found in rolled pieces; as are also mica; black and white hornblende, massive or disseminated; agates, either

veined or dendritic; and often, particularly the green, mochas, of very great beauty; along with many varieties of hornstone, and red jasper and heliotrope.

On the north sands, immediately beyond the first brook, black magnetic iron-sand occurs plentifully, containing titanium, and probably nickel, and of which the origin is singularly obscure. The ferruginous particles are easily separable from the common sand, by means of an ordinary loadstone. Masses of calcareous spar are found in the Kelloways formation, behind the castle; also gypsum, in most minute and delicate prisms. Calcareous sinter is seen abundantly lining fissures, in the limestone rocks along the coast; and in some places, as at Cloughton, it is accompanied with *calc tufa*, prettily arborized, or with arragonite, in thin mammillated veins, as in calcareous grit, as at Newbiggin Wyke.

Gypsum, or sulphate of lime, is one of those minerals which are forming every day before our eyes, as in the aluminous shale, where it is continually deposited, in thin prisms, from the decomposition of the pyritous limestone; the sulphuric acid being yielded by the sulphuret of iron. In the same way, at many places along the beach, the sulphate of iron, or green vitriol, is generated by the decomposed pyrites, and hence some light may be thrown upon the productions of our chalybeate springs.

Septaria of argillaceous iron-stone abound in irregularly disposed layers in the lias, and are scat-

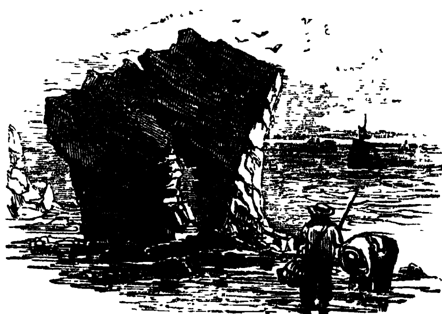
tered everywhere along the sands; and when broken, present either some organic relics, or are divided, as their name implies, into numberless septa, usually filled up with calcareous spar, iron glance, or semi-liquid bitumen.

Connected with these, is the *ætites*, or eagle-stone, sometimes rounded, at others multangular, and containing a nucleus, occasionally so detached as to rattle when the stone, which is argillaceous iron, is shaken. Clay iron-stone occurs in extensive beds also, in the inferior oolite formation, as for instance, just beyond the spa, the nodular kidney-shaped hæmatite is very common. Iron pyrites, either massive or cock's-comb, or radiated, is found in detached pieces, or accompanying most of the stratifications.

Coal occurs in many thin and unprofitable veins, in several places along the coast, in the coaly grit series, especially at Cloughton, where it has even been worked, though of small value, except for lime or brick burning; and in fact the real bed of good coal is very far removed, having the lias, red marl, and magnesian limestone, interposed.

The private museum of Mr. Bean, comprising decidedly the best collection of British shells in the kingdom, is politely thrown open for public inspection about six days, at indefinite periods, during the season, when all strangers are kindly admitted on being properly introduced. On these occasions, the drawers of every cabinet are displayed, in the various apartments of the house of

the proprietor; so that the whole suite of rooms is on these occasions, appropriated to the purposes of a museum. His geological specimens are equally valuable, and have been long celebrated. Mr. B.'s collection of corallines is choice; and by the novel manner in which they are displayed, being in a style quite different from any we have hitherto witnessed, an increased effect is given to their minute beauties. The whole collection is truly worthy of the taste of the possessor, and shows his penetration in subjects connected with natural history to distinguished advantage.



CONCHOLOGY, &c.

" What hid'st thou in thy treasure-caves and cells,
Thou hollow-sounding and mysterious main?
Pale-glistening pearls, and rainbow-colour'd shells,
Bright things that gleam unreck'd of, and in vain."
—*Mrs. Hemans.*

ZOOPHYTA—LAND AND FRESH-WATER SHELLS—CRABS—STAR-FISHES—SEA-URCHINS.

WE have been favoured with the following catalogue of Scarborough zoophites, by Mr. Bean. The recent shells and fossils of this place have long been celebrated; and we hope the following pages will be useful to those of our readers who wish to examine our treasures in this department of natural history; for we are confident that in no other place in Britain will the number, interest, or beauty of the specimens be exceeded.

ZOOPHYTA.

Coryne squamata. J.
Hermia glandulosa. J.
Tubularia indivisa. E. & S.
Tubularia Larynx Var. a. J.
,, Larnyx Var. b. J.
,, ramosa. J.

Tubularia ramea. J.
Thoa halecina.
,, Beanii. J.
,, muricata. J.
Sertularia polyzonia. E.
,, rugosa. E
,, rosacea. E. & S.
,, pumila. E. & S.
,, pinnata. J.
,, nigra. J.
,, tamarisca. E. & S.
,, abietina. E.
,, filicula. E. & S.
,, operculata. E. & S.
,, argentea. E. & S.
,, cupressina. E. & S.
Thuiaria Thuia. F.
,, articulata. F.
Antennularia antennina. J.
,, antennina. var. J.
Plumularia falcata. F.
,, pinnata. J.
,, setacea. J.
,, Catharina. J.
,, frutescens. J.
Laomedica dichotoma. J.
,, geniculata. J.
,, gelatinosa. J.
Campanularia volubilis. F.
,, syringa. J.
,, verticillata. F.
,, dumosa. J.
,, dumsosa. var. J.
Alcyonium digitatum. E. & S.
Sympodium robrum. J. (New to Britain.)
Actinia mesembryanthemum.
,, gemmacea. J.
,, dianthus. J.
Lucernaria auricula. J.
Vesicularia spinosa. J.
Scrialaria lendigera. F.
Valkeria cuscuta. J.
Crisia cornuta. J.
,, chelata. J.
,, eburnea. F.
,, luxata. F.
Notamia loriculata. F.
Hippothea catenularia. J.
,, lenceolata. J.
Anguinaria anguina. F.
Beania mirabilis. J., MSS.
Tubulipora patina. J.
,, serpens. F.
,, obelia. J.
Discopora hispida. F.
Alveolites incrustans. Lamarck.
Melobesia elegans. B.
,, incrustans. B.
Millepora polymorpha. F.
Cellepora pumicosa. F.
,, ramulosa. F.
,, Shenei. J.
,, cervicornis. J.
Lepralia hyalina. J.
,, nitida. J.
,, coccinea.
,, variolosa. J.
,, ciliata. J.
,, Johnstoni. B.
,, immersa. J.
,, punctata. B.
Membranipora pilosa. J.
Flustra foliacea. E. & S. var.
,, truncata. E. & S.
,, carbasea. E. & S.
,, avicularis.
,, Murrayana. B.
,, membranacea. E. & S.
,, lineata. J.
,, carnosa. J.
,, tuberculata. J.
Cellularia ciliata. J.
,, scruposa. J.
,, reptans. J.
,, arcularia. J.
,, ternata. B.
,, Fosteroæ. B.
Achamarchis neritina. J.
,, plumosa. J.
Farcimia salicornia. J.
Retepor cellulosa. J.
Alcyonidium gelatinosum. J.
,, hirsutum. J.
,, echinatum. J.
,, parasiticum. J.
Cliona celata. J.
Spongilla fluviatilis. F.
Ephydatia canalium. F.P.Z.
Tethya digitata. B.

Halichondria papillaris. F. Two var.
Halichondria panicea. Grant.
,, aculeata. B.
,, ramosa. F.
,, ficulnea. B.
,, rotundata. B.
,, falisca. J.
Spongea fructicosa. Montague.
,, clavata. B.
,, suberia. J., in London's Mag.
Spongea areolata. J., MSS.
Grantea compressa. F.
,, pulverulenta. F.
,, nivea. F.
,, ciliata. F.
,, lacunoso. J., MSS.
,, botryoides. F.
Corallina officinalis. E.
,, elongata. E.
,, squamata. E.
Jania rubens. F.
,, corniculata. F.

Abbreviations used in the above List.—E., An Essay towards a Natural History of Corallines by John Ellis; E. & S., The Natural History of many Curious and Uncommon Zoophytes, by J. Ellis and Dan. Solander; F., A History of British Animals, by John Fleming; J., A History of British Zoophytes, by Geo. Johnstone; B., Bean's MSS.

Mr. Bean has also kindly presented us with the following catalogues of land and fresh-water shells, crabs, star-fishes, and sea-urchins, which will further elucidate our native treasures:—

Land and Fresh-water Shells.

Neritina fluviatilis. T.
Paludina tentaculata. F.
,, similis. T.
Valvata piscinalis. G.
,, cristata. A.
Arion ater. G.
,, hortensis. G.
Limax maximus. G.
,, varigatus. G.
,, carinatus. G.
,, agrestis. G.
Vitrina pellucida. F.
Helix aspersa. M. (30 varieties of this shell have been found here.)
Helix hortensis. T. (150 varieties of this shell have been found here.)
Helix pullata. B. (60 varieties of this shell found here.)
Helix nemoralis. T. (231 varieties of this shell found here.)
Helix pretiosa. B. (9 varieties of this shell found here.)
Helix notabilis. B. (21 varieties of this shell found here.)

Helix arbustorum. M. (8 varieties of this shell found here.)
Helix lapisida. M.
,, paludosa. G. var. G.
,, cantiana. M.
,, fusca. M.
,, trouchiformis. M.
,, spinulosa. M.
,, Scarburgensis. B.
,, globularis. J.
,, hispida. G. var. B.
,, depilata. G.
,, rufescens. M.
,, virgati. M. var. B.
,, caperata. M.
,, ericetorum. M. var. B.
,, radiata. M. var. T.
,, umbilicata. M.
,, pygmea. T.
,, alliaria. T.
,, Cellaria. A.
,, Alderi. B.
,, nitidula. A.
,, Helmii. G.
,, radiatula. A.
,, lucida. T.
,, excavata. B.
,, crystallina. T.
Succinea putris. F.
,, intermedia B.
white. var. B.
Bulunus obsurus. T.
Zua lubrica. G.
Azeca tridens. F. var. B.
Achatina octona. T.
,, acicula. T.
Pupa umbilicata. G.
,, anglica. B.
,, marginata. G.
Vertigo edentula. G.
,, pygmæa. G.
,, substriata. A.
,, palustris. G.
,, pusilla. F
Balæa perversa. F.
Clausilia laminata. T. var. T.
,, biplicata. T.
,, dubia. G.
,, rugosa. T.
Carychium minimum. T.
Acme fusca. G. reverse. V. B.
Conovulus denticulatis. G.
,, bidentatus. G.
,, albus. G.
Limneus auricularis. T.
,, pereger. G.
,, lineatus. B. reverse.
,, var. B.
,, ovotus, B.
,, acutus. J.
,, stagnalis. T.
,, palustris. T.
,, octanfractus. B.
,, fossarius. T.
,, glutinosus. T.
Ancylus fluviatilis. T.
,, lacustris. T.
Physa fontinalis.
,, hypnorum. T.
Planorbis corneus. G.
,, albus. T.
,, imbricatus. T. var.
,, carinatus. G.
,, marginatus. G.
,, complanatus. T.
,, vortex, T.
,, spirorbis. T.
,, fontanus. T.
,, contortus. T.
Segmentina lineata. F.
Cyclostoma elegans. G.
Cyclas rivicola. T.
,, corneo. T. var. B.
,, lacustris. G.
Pisidium Pulchelium. G.
,, amnicum. G.
,, cinereum. G.
,, obtrusale. G.
,, nitidum. G.
,, pusillum. G.
Anodon cygneus. A.
,, cellensis. A.
,, intermedius. A.
,, anatinus. A.
,, ventricosus. A.
Unio margaritiferus. A.
,, pictorum. A.
,, rostratus. A.

Abbreviations.—M., Montague's Testacea Britannica; F., A History of British Animals, by John Fleming; A., Notes on the Land and Fresh-water Mollusca of Great Britain, by Joshua Alder; T., A Manual of the Land and Fresh-water Shells of the British Islands, by William Turton, M.D.; J., A Synopsis of the Testaceous Pneumonobranchus Mollusca of Great Britain, by J. G. Jeffreys, Esq.; G., A Manual of the Land and Fresh-water Shells of the British Islands, by J. E. Gray, Esq., F.R.S., &c.; B., Papers in the Magazine of Natural History, &c., &c., by W. Bean, Esq.

CRABS.

Corystes Casivelaunus	(Leach.)	Mycropodia phalangium	(Leach)
Pirimela denticulata	,,	,, tenuirostris	,,
Portuna variegatus	,,	Ebalia Bryerii	,,
Carcinus mænas	,,	,, Cranchii	,,
Portunus puber	,,	,, Pennantii	,,
,, depurator	,,	Pagarus Streblonyx	,,
,, pusillus	,,	,, Prideaux	,,
Cancer pagurus	,,	,, platycheles	,,
Pilumnus hirtellus	,,	Galatea squamifera	,,
Pinnotheres varians	,,	,, spinigera	,,
,, veterum	,,	Astacus Gammarus	,,
Eurynome aspera	,,	Potamobius fluviatilis	,,
Hyas araneus	,,	Crangon vulgaris	,,
,, coarctatus	,,	Hippolyte Sowerbii	,,
Inachus dorynchus	,,	Palœmon serratus	,,
Lithodes maja	,,		

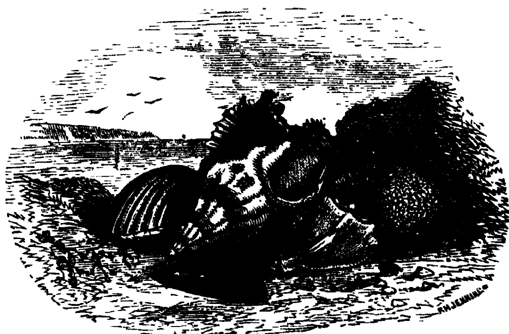
STAR-FISHES.

Ophiura texturata	(Forbes)	Uraster rubens	(Forbes)
,, albida	,,	Cribella oculata	,, rough var,
Ophiocoma filiformis	,,	Solaster endica	(Forbes)
,, Bellis	,,	,, papposa	,,
,, rosula	,,	Asterias aurantiaca	,,
,, minuta	,,	Luidia fragilissima	,,
,, neglecta	,,		

SEA-URCHINS.

Echinus sphæra.	(Forbes)	Spatangus purpureus	(Forbes)
,, miliaris	,,	Amphidotus cordatus	,,
Echinocyamus pusillus	,,	,, roseus	,,

Many beautiful shells are found along the coast, but the cheap rate at which they can be purchased tends to diminish the interest of the search. Notwithstanding, the pursuit and its accompaniment of pebble-hunting, afford alike to the visitor in quest of health and to the lover of nature, a most pleasing and invigorating recreation.



BOTANICAL PRODUCTIONS.

"Not a tree,
A plant, a leaf, a blossom, but contains
A folio volume. We may read, and read,
And read again, and still find something new,
Something to please, and something to instruct.'

RARE PLANTS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF SCARBOROUGH —MARINE BOTANY.

THE vicinity of Scarborough possesses a copious and highly diversified Flora; the variety of wild and picturesque scenery giving locality to the growth of many rare plants. The different kinds of soil; the decomposition of the sub-strata before enumerated; the height of the neighbouring hills, moorland, and wolds; the extent of the valleys; the varied culture of the level ground; the shady woods; the bogs, brooks, and slow streams; besides the rocky sea-coast; all contribute to afford to the botanist an ample field for research. The following catalogue is not a very imperfect sketch of the rare plants, with their habitats and times of flowering: to which is added, a list of

marine productions, observed on this coast, by the late Dr. Travis, a professional gentleman long resident here.

Rare Plants in the Neighbourhood.

Achillæa ptarmica.—Sneezewort. Seamer Moor. July.
Actea Spicata.—Baneberry. Hackness Woods. May, June.
Adoxa moschatellina.—Moschatel. Near Stepney. April, May.
Alisma plantago.—Greater Water Plantain. Mere. July.
Anagallis tenella.—Bog Pimpernel. Near Seamer Moor. July.
Angelica sylvestris.—Wild Angelica. Forge Wood. June, July.
Aquilegia vulgaris.—Columbine. W. side of the Derwent. June.
Arenaria peploides.—Sea Chickweed. North Sands. June.
Arenaria rubra.—Purple Sandwort. On the Old Pier. June.
Aspidium filix mas.—Male Shield Fern. Common. June, July.
Aspidium fœmina.—Female Shield Fern. Common. June, July.
Aspidium angulare.—Angular-leaved Prickly Shield Fern. Raincliff. Barrowcliff. July.
Aspidium dilatatum.—Broad sharp-toothed Shield Fern. Common. July, August.
Aspidium lobatum.—Close-leaved prickly Shield Fern. Raincliff. Barrowcliff. July.
Aspidium oreopteris.—Heath Shield Fern. Raincliff. July.
Asplenium Adiantum nigrum.—Black-stalked Maidenhair. Hayburn.
Asplenium marinum.—Sea Spleenwort. Burniston. Wyke. June to October.
Asplenium ruta muraria.—Wall-rue Spleenwort. Brompton, June to October.
Astragalus glyciphyllos.—Liquorice Vetch. Cliffs near the Nab. Barrowcliff. July.
Astragalus hypoglottis.—Purple Liquorice Vetch. York road, three miles and a half from Scarborough. June.
Beta maritima.—Sea Beet. Near the South Steel Battery. July.
Blechnum Boreale.—Northern Hard Fern. Common.
Botrychium lunaria.—Moonwort. Seamer Moor.
Bryonia dioica.—Bryony. Raincliff. June.

Butomus umbellatus.—Flowering Rush. In the Mere. July.
Cakile maritima.—Sea Rocket. North Sands. July, August.
Campanula glomerata.—Clustered Bell Flower. Forge Valley. July.
Campanula latifolia.—White variety. Barrowcliff.
Campanula latifolia.—Broad-leaved Bell Flower. Hackness. July.
Cardamine amara.—Bitter Cuckoo Flower. Banks of the Derwent. May.
Carduus marianus.—Milk Thistle. Castle Dykes. August.
Carduus nutans.—Musk Thistle. Castle Dykes. August.
Carex pendula.—Great Pendulous Carex. Forge. June.
Carlina vulgaris.—Carline Thistle. North Cliffs. June.
Cetaria islandica.—Iceland Moss. Seamer Moor.
Chara vulgaris.—Common Chara. North end of Mere.
Cheiranthus cheiri.—Wall Flower. On the Castle Walls. May.
Chelidonium majus.—Greater Celandine. Ayton. May.
Chlora perfoliata.—Yellow-wort. Cliff, near Scalby Lodge. August.
Chrysosplenium alternifolium.—Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage. Raincliff. April.
Chrysosplenium oppositifolium.—Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage. Raincliff. April.
Circœa lutetiana.—Enchanter's Nightshade. Near the Forge. Raincliff. June.
Cistus helianthemum.—Dwarf Sunflower. York Road, three miles and a half from Scarborough. Forge Wood. July. August.
Cnicus eriophorus.—Woolly-headed Thistle. Near Suffield. August.
Cochleria Anglica.—English Scurvy Grass. Castle Foot. April.
Comarum palustre.—Marsh Cinquefoil. Near the Mere. Raincliff. June.
Convallaria majalis.—Lily of the Valley. West bank of the Derwent. June.
Cornus suecica.—Dwarf Honeysuckle. Cross Cliff, near Hackness. Hole of Horcum, near Saltergate. June.
Cytisus scoparius.—Common Broom. Seamer Moor. June.
Daphne laureola.—Spurge Laurel. Peasholm. March.
Drosera rotundifolia.—Round-leaved Sundew. On the Moors. June.
Digitalis purpurea.—Foxglove. Weaponness. June.

Empetrum nigrum.—Black Crowberry. Seamer Moor. April.
Epipactis ensifolia.—Narrow-leaved Helleborine. Forge Wood. August.
Epipactis latifolia.—Broad-leaved Helleborine. Forge Wood. Raincliff. August.
Epipactis palustris.—Marsh Helleborine. White Nab. July, August.
Equisetum hyemale.—Dutch Rushes. Near the Forge Cottages. August.
Erica cinerea.—Fine-leaved Heath. Moors. July, August.
Eriophorum vaginatum.—Single-headed Cotton Grass. Moors. May.
Erodium moshcatum.—Musky Stork's Bill. Falsgrave. June.
Erythræa Centaurea.—Common Centaury. The Cut, near Scalby. July.
Festuca rubra.—Creeping Fescue Grass. Castle Walls. July.
Galeopsis versicolor.—Variegated Hemp Nettle. Seamer Moor. July.
Gentiana amerella.—Autumnal Gentian. Castle Holmes. Aug.
Geum rivale.—Water Avens. Raincliff Bog. June, July.
Geranium Columbinum.—Long-stalked Crane's Bill. Forge Valley. July.
Geranium sanguineum.—Bloody Crane's Bill. Filey. July.
Glaux maritima.—Saltwort. Filey Cliffs. July.
Gnaphalium dioicum.—Cat's Foot Cudweed. Seamer Moor.
Gnaphalium sylvaticum.—Island Cudweed. Seamer Moor. June.
Gymnadenia conopsea.—Fragrant Gymnadenia. Hackness. June.
Habenaria bifolia.—Butterfly Orchis. On the Moors. June.
Helleborus viridis.—Green-flowered Hellebore. Ayton.
Hottonia palustris.—Marsh Violet. Near the Mere. May.
Humulus lupulus.—Hops. Lane between the Common and Greengate. July.
Hydrocotyle vulgaris.—White Rot. Mere. June.
Hyoscyamus niger.—Common Henbane. Castle Dykes. July.
Hypericum humifusum.—Trailing St. John's Wort. Harebrow. July.
Hypericum quadrangulum.—St. Peter's Wort. Chapman's Pasture. July.
Inula helenium.—Elecampane. Hayburn Wyke. July, August.
Lactuca virosa.—Strong-scented Lettuce. Bridlington Road, three miles and a half from Scarborough. August.

Lathræa squamaria.—Greater Toothwort. Raincliff. April.
Lathyrus sylvestris.—Narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea. Barrowcliff. August.
Lepidium ruderale.—Narrow-leaved Pepperwort. Old Pier. June.
Listera cordata. Least Twayblade. Seamer Moor. June, July
Listera ovata.—Common Twayblade. Forge Valley. Spa Cliffs. May, June.
Littorella lacustris.—Platain Shoreweed. Mere. June.
Lycopodium clavatum·—Common Club Moss. Seamer Moor.
Lycopodium alpinum.—Savine-leaved Club Moss. Hutton Buscel Moor. Seamer Moor.
Lycopodium selago.—Fir Club Moss. Seamer Moor. May, June.
Lythrum salicaria.—Spiked Purple Loosestrife. Mere. July.
Menyanthes trifoliata.—Buck Bean. Mere. Raincliff Bog. June.
Myrica Gale.—Sweet Gale. On the Moors. May, June.
Myosotis versicolor.—Yellow and Blue Scorpion Grass. Seamer Moor. June, July.
Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus.—Daffodil. Cloughton Moor. April.
Narthecium ossifragum.—Lancashire Asphodel. Moors. July.
Neottia spiralis.—Ladies' Tresses. Forge Wood. August, September.
Nuphar lutea.—Yellow Water Lily. Mere. July.
Nymphæa alba.—White Water Lily. Mere. . July.
Œnanthe fistulosa.—Common Water Dropwort. Mere. August.
Œnanthe Phellandrium.—Fine-leaved Dropwort. Mere. July.
Ophioglossum vulgatum.—Common Adder's Tongue. Cliffs, South of the Spa. Seamer Moor.
Orchis conopsea.—Aromatic Palmate Orchis. Bog below Seamer Moor. June, July.
Orchis latifolia.—Marsh Orchis. Mere. June.
Orchis morio.—Green-winged Meadow Orchis. Raincliff. July.
Orchis viridis.—Frog Orchis. The Cut near Scalby. June, July.
Orchis pyramidalis.—Pyramidal Orchis. Raincliff. June.
Orchis ustulata.—Dwarf Orchis. West bank of the Derwent. June.
Osmunda regalis.—Flowering Fern. Forge Valley. Barnescliff. August.
Ornithogalum umbellatum.—Star of Bethlehem. Forge Valley. April.
Parnassia palustris.—Grass of Parnassus. Bogs in the Cliffs. August.

Paris quadrifolia.—Herb Paris. Forge Wood. June.
Petasites vulgaris.—Butter-bur. Banks of the Derwent. April.
Pinguicula vulgaris.—Common Butterwort. Bogs in the Cliffs. June.
Plantigo maritima.—Sea Plantain. Base of the Castle Tower. June.
Polypodium vulgare.—Common Polypody. May to November.
Pteris aquilina. Common Brakes. July, August.
Poa maritima.—Sea Meadow Grass. Old Pier. June.
Primula elatior.—Oxlip Primrose. Near the Nab. April.
Prunus padus.—Bird Cherry. Banks of the Derwent. May.
Pyrola media.—Intermediate Wintergreen. Seamer Moor. July, August.
Pyrola minor.—Lesser Wintergreen. Seamer Moor. July.
Pyrola rotundifolia.—Round-leaved Wintergreen. Seamer Moor (very rare). Sawdon. July.
Ranunculus hederacea.—Ivy-leaved Crowfoot. Stonehags. July.
Ranunculus lingua—Great Spearwort. Mere. July.
Ranunculus sceleratus.—Celery-leaved Crowfoot. Throxenby. June
Rhinanthus major.—Large Bushy Yellow Rattle. Seamer Moor. July to September.
Rosa spinosissima.—Burnet Rose. Near Row Brow. June.
Rubus cœsius.—Dewberry. West side of the Derwent. June.
Rubus saxatilis.—Stone Bramble. Seamer Moor. June.
Salvia verbenaca.—Clary, or Wild Sage. Castle Dykes. June.
Salsola kali.—Prickly Saltwort. North Sands.
Sambucus edulus.—Dwarf Elder. Castle Dykes. July.
Samolus valerandi.—Water Pimpernel. Spa Cliffs. July.
Sanicula Europœa. Sanicle. Raincliff. May.
Saponaria officinalis.—Soapwort. Castle Holmes. September.
Saxifrage granulata.—White Saxifrage. Near Barrowcliff. May.
Saxifraga tridactylites.—Rue-leaved Saxifrage. Near Barrowcliff. May.
Scolopendrium vulgare.—Common Hart's Tongue. Castle Holmes. July.
Scutellaria minor.—Lesser Skullcap. Mere. July.
Scutellaria galericulata.—Common Skullcap. Forge Valley. June.
Sedum Anglicum.—White English Stonecrop. Near the outer gate of the Castle. July.
Sedum hexangulare.—Insipid Stonecrop. Ruin at Peaseholm. July.

Sedum acre.—Pepper Stonecrop. Near the Castle Well. June.
Silene inflata.—Bladder Campion. Seamer Lane. July.
Smyrnium olusatrum.—Alexanders. Castle Dykes. June.
Solanum dulcamara.—Woody Nightshade. Near the Mere. July
Solidago virgaurea.—Golden Rod. Seamer Moor. August.
Spiræa filipendula.—Dropwort. Cliffs near the Nab. July.
Trientalis Europæa.—Chickweed Wintergreen. Seamer Moor. June.
Tragopogon major.—Great Goat's Beard. Near the Nab. August.
Triglochin maritimum.—Sea Arrowgrass. Coast near Filey. July.
Utricularia vulgaris.—Greater Hooded Water Milfoil. Mere. July.
Vaccinium oxycoccos.—Cranberry. Bogs on Falsgrave Moor. July.
Vaccinium vitis-idæa.—Red Whortleberry. Seamer Moor. June.
Veronica hederefolia.—Ivy-leaved Speedwell. Near Stepney. June.
Veronica montana.—Mountain Speedwell. Raincliff. May.
Veronica scutellata.—Marsh Speedwell. Mere. July.
Vicia sylvatica.—Tufted Wood Vetch. Barrowcliff. July.
Viola lutea.—Yellow-mounted Violet. Seamer Moor (very rare). September.
Viola odorata.—Var. White Violet. Near Peaseholm. March.
Viola palustris.—Marsh Violet. Raincliff. June.
Viola tricolor.—Pansy Violet. Seamer Moor. June to October.

Most of the localities mentioned in the above list are indicated in the Map of the Vicinity, published by Mr. Theakston, price 6d.; or in the Map of the Country, 1s.

Marine Plants.

In the following alphabetical catalogue, which may be considered as a brief sketch of the product of this coast, the nomenclature of Dr. W. J. Hooker, F.R.A. & L.S., is adopted; and references

to the figures and former names, in *Sowerby's English Botany*, (8vo. edit.,) are added.

Asperococcus fistulosus. 642.
Bryopsis plumosa. 2375.
Calithamnion plumula. 1637.
Ceramium diaphanum. 1742.
,, rubrum. 1166.
Chorda filum, 2487.
Chylocladia articulata. 1574.
,, chavellosa. 1283.
,, kaliformis. 640.
Cladostephus spongiosus 2427.
Conferva fucicola. (Dillw. Conf. t. 66.)
Conferva rupestris. 1699.
Dasya coccinea. 1055.
Delesseria alata. 1837.
,, hypoglossum. 1396.
,, sanguinea. 1041.
Dermarestia aculeata. 2445.
Dichloria viridis. 1669.
Ectocarpus littoralis. 2290.
Enteromorpha compressa. 1739.
Fusus canaliculatus. 823.
,, ceranoides. 2115.
,, nodosus. 570.
,, serratus. 1221.
,, vesiculosus 1685.
Gelidium corneum. 1970.
Gigartina plicata. 1089.
,, confervoides. 1668.
Gigartina purpurascens. 1243.
Halydrys siliquosa. 474.
Himanthalia lorea. 569.
Laminaria digitata. 2274.
,, saccharina. 1376.
Laurencia pinnatifida. 1202.
Mesogloia capillaris. 2191.
,, vermicularis. 1818.
Phyllophora rubens. 1053.
Plocamium coccineum. 1242.
Polysiphonia atro-rubescens. 2340.
Polysiphonia byssoides. 547.
,, elongata. 2429.
,, fastigiata. 1764.
,, nigrescens. 1743.
,, parasitica. 1429.
Porphyra laciniata. 2296.
Ptilota plumosa. 1308.
Rhodomela lycopodioides.. 1163.
Rhodomenia bifida. 773.
,, ciliata. 1069.
,, laciniata. 1068.
,, palmata. 1306.
,, palmetta. 1120.
Sphacelaria plumosa. 2330.
Ulva lactuca. 1551,
,, linza. 2755.

The following extract from Gifford's "Marine Botanist," will doubtless be acceptable to our readers. The work just mentioned, together with Dr. Harvey's recent publications on this subject, will materially assist the amateur collector in the arrangement of his specimens, as well as contribute to the extension of his knowledge on this now popular sea-side study.

"DIRECTIONS FOR COLLECTING, LAYING DOWN, AND PRESERVING SEA-WEEDS.

"In collecting sea-weeds, be careful to select those either growing in the pools left by the tide, or that have been recently thrown up by the sea; for after exposure to the sun and air, they soon become decomposed, and lose their colour. The best time for procuring sea-weeds is at the very low tides, when many of the rarer species may be found in their several growing-places. Those that grow in deep water, beyond the verge of spring-tides, may be obtained by means of the *Drag*, or *Naturalist's Dredge*, (an instrument described in Dr. Harvey's '*Seaside Book*.')

"For carrying seaweeds in, use either a basket lined with oil-cloth, or a bag of that or any other water-proof material. Many red sea-weeds require the greatest care, and must be laid out as soon as possible; first ascertaining, by the aid of a pocket lens or a microscope (if the plant be minute in its proportions), whether it be in fruit, and if so, of which description, *spores* or *tetraspores*. The laying-down process is done in this manner; First wash the sea-weed in fresh water; then take a plate or dish, cut your paper to the size required, place it in the plate with fresh water, and spread out the plant with a good-sized camel-hair pencil in a natural form—a porcupine's quill will be found useful in disentangling the branches (picking out with a pin gives the sea-weed an unnatural appearance, and destroys the characteristic fall of the branches, which should be most carefully avoided)—then gently raise the paper with the specimen out of the water, placing it in a slanting position for a few moments, so as to allow the superabundant water to run off; after which place it in the press. The press is made with either three pieces of board or thick pasteboard. Lay on the first board two sheets of blotting-paper; on that lay your specimens; place straight and smooth over them a piece of *old* muslin, fine cambric, or linen; then some more blotting-paper, and place another board on the top of that, and continue in the same way. The blotting-paper and muslin should be carefully removed and dried every day, and then replaced; at the same time those specimens that are sufficiently dried may be taken away. Nothing now remains but to write on each their name, date, and locality. You can either gum the specimens in a scrap-book, or fix them in, as

drawings are often fastened, by making four slits in the page and inserting each corner. This is by far the best plan to adopt in a scientifically arranged collection, as it admits of their removal without injury to the page, at any future period, should it be required to insert either better specimens or intermediate species. Some of the larger algæ when dry, will not adhere to paper, and consequently require gumming. The following wash, to be applied to them when perfectly dry, has been communicated to me by a botanical friend. 'After well cleaning and pressing, brush the coarser kinds of algæ over with oil of turpentine, in which two or three lumps of gum mastic have been dissolved, by shaking in a warm place—two thirds of a small phial is the proper proportion, and this will make the specimen retain a fresh appearance.' "

Though known as sea-*weeds*, the beauties of the marine algæ on our shores are now gaining an increasing appreciation; and many a fair visitor may be seen culling the delicate flowers of the ocean; forming of their tender leaves an enduring bouquet of remembrance of their visit. A poet thus expressively offers their plaint:—

"Oh! call us not weeds, but flow'rs of the sea,
For lovely, and gay, and bright-tinted are we;
Our blush is as deep as the rose of the bowers,
Then call us not weeds, we are Ocean's fair flowers.
Not nurs'd like the plants of the summer parterre,
Whose gales are but sighs of an evening air,
Our exquisite, fragile, and delicate forms,
Are the prey of old Ocean when vex'd with his storms."

WALKS IN THE ENVIRONS.

"Then snug enclosures in the shelter'd vale,
Where frequent hedges intercept the eye,
Delight us. * * * *
Then forests, or the savage rock may please,
That hide the seamew in his hollow clefts
Above the reach of men."

OLIVER'S MOUNT—THE MERE—FALSGRAVE—THE PLANTATION—SCALBY MILL—BARROWCLIFF—CARNELIAN BAY.

THE vicinity of Scarborough is richly diversified with hill and dale. The scenery around is beautiful and romantic, and presents much of that which must ever gratify the lover of the bold and picturesque. To the north, vast tracts of moorland stretch as far as the eye can see, and form a striking contrast with the more cultivated part to the west, and the beautiful valleys which here and there intersect the higher moors; whilst the south presents, in the wold hills, a bold and striking boundary. The numerous acclivities in and around Scarborough, though fatiguing, contribute, by the exercise necessarily taken in their ascent, to the health-giving properties of the lo-

cality. One of the most prominent objects in the vicinity is

Oliver's Mount.

The original name of this commanding eminence was Weaponness, no doubt from *weapon*, a place of defence, and *ness*, a point of land. The present name has arisen from a mistaken opinion that Cromwell erected batteries here, against the castle, during the siege of 1644-5. But there is not a single historical proof that Cromwell was here at all. The hill rises about 600 feet above the level of the sea, and possesses every requisite which can render an excursion to its summit delightful. It has been spoken of as one of the finest terraces in England; and the extent of prospect, variety of scenery, and striking contrasts presented, must entitle it to that eulogy it so richly merits. Here is a magnificent view of the coast, the castle, and the ocean, bounded only by the horizon to the east; and in the west, the extensive moors, the wolds, and the rich and cultivated vales stretching out towards Pickering and Malton, form an agreeable picture. It is said that in this direction on a clear day, with a good glass, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Carlisle,—Castle Howard,—may be seen, though at a distance of twenty-eight miles.

In 1797, the adjoining land was inclosed, and the brow of the hill planted with trees, which gives additional beauty to it. A footpath leads

through this plantation to the top, up which the young and healthy may ascend with ease.

From the top of Oliver's Mount the visitor is conducted, if he choose, to a path leading by a gradual descent through the plantation, to a rural tea-house. This is a very favourite retreat. The survey is striking, and from the seats placed by the side of the house there is a pleasing prospect.

At the foot of the hill is

The Mere,

formerly a fine sheet of water, abounding with pike, perch, and eels; but now much contracted by the formation of the railroad which runs on one side. The rank growth of vegetation, and the deposit of sediment which has been accumulating for years, have also materially aided in converting the lake on whose bosom the majestic swan was wont to repose, into a shallow and useless marsh. It once afforded excellent diversion to the angler; but, except when the frosts of winter congeal its surface, causing it to become a scene of animation, it now possesses no attraction beyond the pleasant walk along its margin in returning from a summer day's ramble in the neighbourhood. Considerable improvements, however, are in contemplation, and we hope soon to see the valley of the Mere become an ornamental and attractive place, worthy of the frequent visits of the pedestrian.

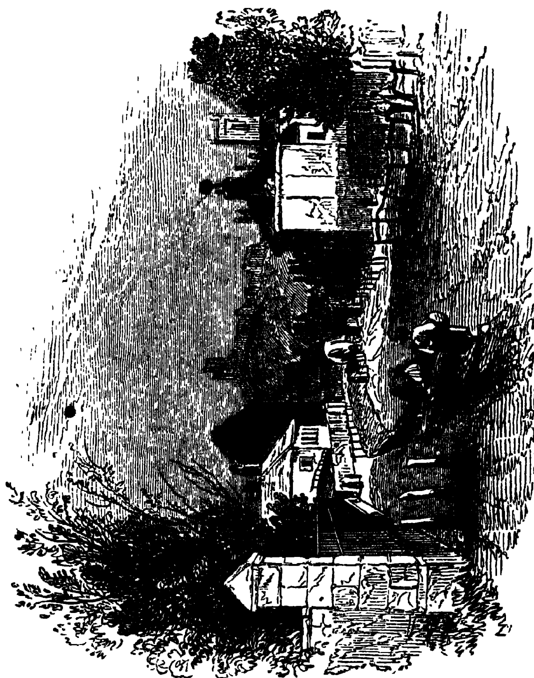
In the walk home, parties, have the choice of two roads: one leading from the Mere by the side

of a hill, from which a fine prospect is obtained, into the Bridlington road; the other, along the edge of the Mere for some distance, crossing the railroad into Seamer lane, and through the village of Falsgrave, which forms the subject of our next notice.

FALSGRAVE.

This beautiful village, which has been greatly improved by the erection of new houses, and the enclosure of waste ground, cultivated with much taste in front of some of the cottages, is of considerable antiquity. It is mentioned in Doomsday Book, under the name of Walsgriff, and had belonged to Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, before the Conquest. Here is a public pleasure garden, which abounds with delicious fruits, when in season, and where tea, cakes, and other refreshments may be had: some fine views of the castle and the surrounding country are presented here. The high road to York passes through this village, and the walk between Scarborough and Falsgrave is much frequented as a promenade by the visitors and inhabitants. The eastern end of the township of Falsgrave contains many genteel and pleasant residences.

The introduction of gas into Falsgrave, by the Scarborough Gas Company, has also effected an improvement greatly needed, and of which the inhabitants are gladly availing themselves.



FALSGRAVE WALK.

The Plantation.

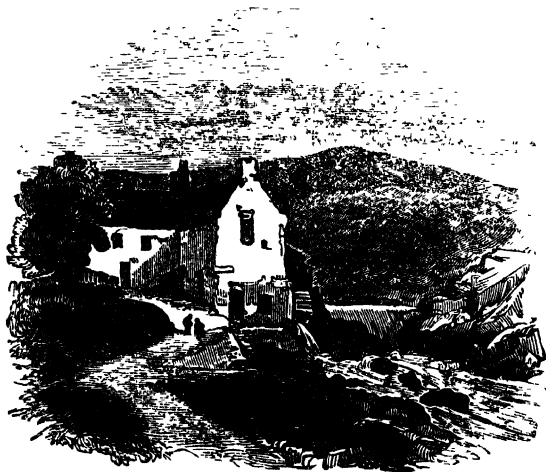
This delightful retreat is adorned with wood and water. Many varieties of trees throw their shades across the winding paths and walks, whilst a sheet of water spreads its ample surface in the centre, giving coolness, verdure, and beauty to the spot. The walks extend around and beyond this. At one extremity stands Mill-cottage, embowered in shade, and before it a well-cultivated garden. The walk is a favourite one with all who visit Scarborough. The path from hence conducts through another part of the plantation, and opens upon the rambler a fine view of the museum, the bridge, and the ocean.



THE PLANTATION.

SCALBY MILL.

To the north of the town, the visitor will find this retired and romantic spot, about a mile or a little more from the castle, by the sands, in the opening of a valley, through which a branch of the river Derwent rolls its purling waters into the ocean. Parties frequently visit this retreat, and



SCALBY MILL.

in the verdant and shady arbours of the neat and tastefully arranged garden, enjoy a refreshing and delicious luxury of tea and cakes, and other re-freshments, which have acquired some celebrity



with visitors, from their general excellent quality and reasonable price.

The prospect from the tea-arbour is exceedingly fine,—the bold cliff of the castle, rising perpendicularly from the main, seems to tower above the ocean in solemn and imposing majesty. In visiting this place, it is advisable to take a boat from the south sands, whereby an opportunity will be presented of seeing the lofty castle rock to advantage; and then the party may return along the sands, or by the Whitby road.

To those fond of rural retirement, and the enjoyment of the shady bower and romantic dell, we recommend a visit to a wild and beautiful valley, not more than a mile to the north of Scarborough, known as

BARROWCLIFF PLANTATION,

or, as it is more commonly called, Wilson's Wood. It is the property of John Woodall, Esq. One side of the cliff is planted with various ornamental trees; and numerous walks conduct the rambler along the side of the hill, while a gentle rill of pellucid water murmurs at the bottom. The most direct road is by a footpath commencing in a field nearly opposite the Queen hotel; and the return may be by way of Falsgrave.

Barrowcliff is mentioned in the preceding chapter as a resort of the botanist; it is not very generally known under its proper name, therefore we

have here specially adverted to its more popular designation.

CARNELIAN BAY

is a favourite resort to the south of Scarborough, about three miles along the coast. It is the great haunt of pebble hunters; and when the tide is down, and the weather fine, numbers of persons of every grade, with bags, baskets, &c., may be seen hurrying along, or busily engaged in exploring the sands for their hidden treasures. The exercise is not only interesting in itself, but contributes largely to health: yet care must be taken always to select a day for a trip to this place when it is high water at seven or eight o'clock in the morning, then there will be plenty of time for amusement or exercise. It is a short yet very pleasant voyage by sea, as the visitor retains in sight the town and harbour, as well as the wide expanse of ocean, in which numerous vessels are sailing or riding at anchor; and the fact of his forming a part in the gay throng enhances the pleasure he experiences. Parties may return by the sands, or by ascending the cliff and proceeding to Scarborough by the Bridlington road.

The principal pebbles found here are jaspers, moss-agates, and carnelians; the first mentioned are abundant on the shore.

RIDES.

"Far beyond, and overthwart the stream,
That, as with molten glass, inlays the vale,
The sloping land recedes into the clouds;
Displaying on its varied side the grace
Of hedge-row beauties numberless, square tow'r,
Tall spire, from which the sound of cheerful bells
Just undulates upon the list'ning ear,
Groves, heaths, and smoking villages remote."

To the South.—CAYTON—LEBBERSTON—GRISTHORPE—FILEY—HUNMANBY—FLAMBROUGH—BRIDLINGTON. *To the North.*—HAYBOURN WYKE—STAINTON DALE—ROBIN HOOD'S BAY—WHITBY. *To the West.*—EAST AND WEST AYTON—HACKNESS—SCALBY—SEAMER—BROMPTON—GANTON—WYKEHAM—HUTTON-BUSCEL.

HITHERTO we have confined our attention to Scarborough and its immediate vicinity; we propose now to take a wider circle, and to present to the reader a brief description of whatever is interesting and worthy of notice within its range. There is much that will repay inspection. Let our friends set off for the south, or in other words, accompany us up the Bridlington road, and we will point out to them every object deserving of mention between Scarborough and Bridlington.

About three miles from the town, and at a short distance from each other, on the opposite sides of

the road, the reservoirs of the Scarborough Water Company may be observed. Into these reservoirs which supply the town, the purest water is conducted from a spring in the cliff; and the level on which they are situated is considerably higher than the summit of any house in Scarborough.

CAYTON. LEBBERSTON.

A little further to the south-west the village of Cayton may be seen; but it is entirely destitute of historical associations. The church has a very ancient porch and several monuments.

Five miles from Scarborough, Lebberston is passed to the right. This village is of some antiquity, and is mentioned in Doomsday Book by the name of Ledbeston. In the same record is mentioned another village about a mile further on, called

GRISTHORPE.

The name is evidently of Saxon origin, but its chief interest to visitors arises from its being the locality of an ancient tumulus, which, when opened seventeen years ago, rewarded the explorers with a rude oak coffin, (the trunk of a tree,) containing the perfect skeleton of an Ancient Briton. These interesting remains are now deposited in the Scarborough museum. Dr. James Johnson, in his very able work on the English Spas, has given an inter-

esting description of it, and has styled it the "lion of the museum, and one of the greatest curoisities of the country." The field in which the tumulus was opened lies a little to the left hand of the road, just before descending the hill which leads to the village, and formed part of the estate of the late Wm. Beswick, Esq., of Gristhorpe, by whom this interesting relic was presented to the museum at Scarborough.

Filey

is an improving little town about seven miles and a half from Scarborough. It stands upon the cliffs of a majestic bay, which is terminated on the south by the lofty promontory of Flamborough, and on the north by a singular ridge of rocks, called Filey Bridge, or provincially, Filey Brig. The name is most probably of Saxon origin, and is mentioned in the great Norman record as *Faclac.* Camden gives this singular account of its etymology:—As the shore winds itself back from hence, a thin slip of land (like a small tongue thrust out) shoots into the sea, such as the old English called *file*, from which the little village of Filey takes its name." Upon the correctness of this we offer no opinion, beyond remarking, that explanations have been given quite as probable as those stated by this antiquary. The town is singularly situated in two ridings of the county; the church, a very ancient and interesting edifice, being in the north,

and the town in the east, a deep ravine separating the one from the other. Filey, already a delightful and attractive spot, possesses every facility for improvement, and bids fair to become a watering-place of some celebrity. It contains many good lodging-houses, and excellent hotels. The sands are, beyond question, the finest on the east coast, and extend for a distance of five miles. The cliffs are lofty and very curiously indented, and contain many relics of a former world, especially in the Speeton clay. Its natural ridge of rocks, extending about half a mile into the sea, is perfectly dry at low water, and affords to the visitor a pleasant promenade, from which he has a good view of Scarborough to the north, with its venerable castle towering in grandeur, the ocean rolling its waters at his feet, and stretching to the east till it appears to unite with the horizon; whilst to the south, Flamborough rears its majestic head.

At the top of the cliff on the north of the town, and overlooking the sea, there exists, also, a mineral spring, possessing aperient and tonic properties. It has been covered in, and near it some neat alcoves have been erected, which command a most beautiful prospect. The cliffs here are about 250 feet in height, and face to the north. The approach is from the south by a path ascending gradually from the sands. It has now become a favourite place of resort to the visitors of Filey. A broad walk has also been formed at the top of the sea-wall erected by the late Mr. Osbaldeston, affording an agreeable promenade when the tide

is too high to allow walking on the sands; and the bridge, Flamborough Head, Speeton Cliffs, and other neighbouring places, are never-failing sources of enjoyment to every lover of the sublime and beautiful.

A little to the north of the town the sands are strewed with pebbles, among which we may mention the agates as being particularly numerous and fine; whilst the whole neighbourhood is rich in objects claiming the attention of the geologist.

The railway connecting Filey with Scarborough and York was opened in October, 1846, and one to Bridlington, Hull, &c., in October, 1847.

Parties visiting Filey from Scarborough, might if the day was fine and the sea calm, go by boat, and return by one of the evening trains.

HUNMANBY,

a beautiful village, the seat of Admiral Mitford, is about two miles and a half from Filey, and midway between Scarborough and Bridlington. It was anciently a market town; but it has long ceased to be so, probably from its proximity to the places above-mentioned. The manor-house is an ancient structure, surrounded by spacious gardens, and sheltered from the north by an old wood, upon an elevated site called Castle Hill, ornamented with many flourishing plantations.

The church, which has been completely renovated, stands nearly at the entrance of the village.

In the north side of the chancel is a chaste and elegant monument exhibiting a full length figure of Piety, with a palm branch in her hand, resting her foot upon a skull, and leaning pensively on an urn. There is an inscription on a broad pediment below, recording the deaths of several of the name of Osbaldeston. Over the central arches of the church, there are eleven distinct shields, in which are emblazoned the armorial bearings of the lords of the manor, from a period soon after the Conquest. The vicarage-house was much improved by the late vicar, the Ven. Archdeacon Wrangham; it is situated at a short distance from the church.

Not far from Hunmanby, the traveller will reach the top of the wolds, at the well-known inn, the Dotterel, so called from the flight of rare birds of that name which visit the neighbouring wold twice a year. Here a most extensive prospect opens to his view, in every state of culture, from the wild sheep-walks, covered with furze, to the well-managed acres, adorned with the rich and golden fruit of harvest.

At the Dotterel, the road turns off to the celebrated headland of Flambrough, through the village of Speeton, the cliffs of which, with those of the neighbouring village of Reighton, are distintinguished for their fossil remains.

Flambrough

is about nineteen miles from Scarborough, and five

from Bridlington; and is one of the most remarkable places on the coast. At one time it was probably of some note, but is now chiefly inhabited by fishermen. The reader may be pleased with Camden's description of it in his time, as well as his conjecture as to the etymology of its name: he says respecting it:—

"This little promontory, which, by its benaing, forms the bay of Bridlington, is commonly called Flambrough Head; but by the Saxon authors, Flamburg; who write, that Ida, the Saxon who first subdued these parts, landed here, and that his name given by the bards was *Flamndwin*, or the Firebrand. Some think it took its name from a watch-tower, in which were lights for the direction of ships, for the Britons still retain the provincial word *Flam*; and the mariners paint this place with a flaming head in their charts. Others are of opinion that this name came into England out of Angloen, in Denmark, the ancient seat of the Angli; there being a town called Flamsburg, from which they think the English gave it that name, as the Gauls (according to Livy) named Mediolanum, which they had left in Gaul: and a little village in this promontory is called Flambrough, which gave origin to the noble family of Constables, by some derived from the Lacies, Constables of Chester."

The village itself presents but little to interest the stranger. There is one ruin at the west end which has all the appearance of an old tower, and from the many irregular mounds of earth about it, and scattered portions of masonry which are occasionally discovered, it is probably only the centre or part of some more extensive structure. For centuries it has been called "Dane's Tower"; but though it is probable the Danes may have

landed here, neither history nor tradition supplies us with any date from which we may infer the period of its erection. The church is old and ruinous; it contains an inscription on a brass plate, to the memory of Sir Marmaduke Constable, Knt., who commanded the left wing of the English army at Flodden Field.

About a mile to the eastward of the town are the ruins of the ancient lighthouse; a new one having been erected in 1806, nearer to the point of the promontory. The height of this building, from the base to the summit, is 85 feet, and from the level of the sea, 260 feet. The lantern contains three frames, with seven large lamps and reflectors in each, making altogether twenty-one. The lights revolve horizontally, by clock-work, and one of them is red, as a distinction from the others. These lights may be seen from Scarborough; and on a fine clear night, at a distance of thirty miles.

But however scarce of interest Flambrough itself may be, the vicinity presents much which will repay the excursion. We shall, with as much brevity as possible, advert to the most remarkable of its features.

The cliffs are of the most imposing grandeur, and rise perpendicularly to upwards of a-hundred-and-fifty yards in height. The Head is a magnificent object, and is said by Bigland to be one of the greatest curiosities the kingdom can boast of. The cliffs are composed chiefly of limestone, of a dazzling whiteness. But it is not merely the grand

and stupendous in these barriers to the sea's encroachment, which strike the beholder, for they are literally teeming with life. Upon the ledges of the rocks, numberless multitudes of sea-fowl, of almost every kind, and some of them distinguished by great variety of plumage, lay their eggs and rear their young. From April to August, a visit to this place will afford one of the finest and most imposing sights a visitor can behold. The late T. Hinderwell, Esq., thus describes it:—"To those who delight in the wild, the grand, and the sublime, it affords a high gratification to view from the sea, in calm weather, this immense region of birds, and the diversified scenes of this stupendous residence. At the report of a gun, the feathered inhabitants are instantly in motion. The eye is almost dazzled with the waving of innumerable wings brightened with the rays of the sun, and the ear stunned with the clamour of a thousand discordant notes. The dissonance of tone, resounding in the air from such a vast collection, accompanied by the solemn roar of the waves dashing against the rocks, and the reverberation from the caverns, forms a concert altogether extraordinary, which affects the mind with unusual sensation."

Besides these, there are some curious caverns on the beach worthy of a visit. These are known as Robin Lyth's Hole, The Dovecot, and Kirk Hole. Boatmen are generally at hand ready to conduct the visitor into these caverns, and to show him all that is worthy of his notice. The limits of this publication forbid more than a brief de-

scription of one of them. We select Robin Lyth's Hole, because it is the most extensive, and, upon the whole, the most magnificent. The origin of this appellation, like most others lost in the darkness of antiquity, has employed the ingenuity of the common people. Some say Robin was a poor mariner, who found safety from the tempest in this retreat; and others invest him with all the attributes of those celebrated characters who, in the times in which they lived, made the sea their dominion, and preyed upon all who came within their reach. The cavern has two openings, one from the land the other from the sea. The former is low and narrow, and gives admission but to a little light, so that the visitor has, for some time, to grope his way: but this is advantageous, and aids considerably in producing an effect. Gradually the darkness seems to retire, and discloses to him a most magnificent dome, resting on pillars upon a solid floor of rock, almost level, and the sides and arch adorned with the most rich and beautiful colours. From the floor, the opening to the sea forms a noble vista; and the murmur of the waves breaking upon the rocks, tends, with the grandeur of the scene, to give a feeling of deep awe to the mind. Man here feels his own littleness, when surrounded with these proofs of creative power and majesty.

The Dovecot is the resort of the rock-pigeon, which breeds here in great numbers; and Kirk Hole is probably so called because it extends to the church. To the west, on the road to Burling-

ton, are the singular remains of some ancient line of defence.

BURLINGTON,

distant about five miles from Flambrough, is of some antiquity, and was formerly called Bridlington. The town itself possesses but very little to attract the attention of the stranger; the church, however, presents the remains of a once noble edifice. It was founded as early as the reign of Henry I., by Walter de Gaunt, and was dedicated to the Virgin and St. Nicholas. It belonged to the Black Canons, of the order of St. Austin. Originally, it had two towers at the west end, but they are now demolished to a level with the nave. The only remains which attest its ancient splendour, are the west end, and a beautiful entrance on the north side, which will repay inspection. The interior of the church has been very much improved within the last few years. The priors possessed many immunities and ample estates, and at the dissolution, had an annual revenue of £682 13s. 8d. A mile further is the Quay, situated in the recess of a magnificent bay, and affording accommodations for those who visit it for bathing. It is a healthy place, and possesses attractions for those who prefer quiet and retirement. The bay at this place is the great resort, for shelter and safety, of vessels sailing on this coast in boisterous weather or strong contrary winds.

We now invite our readers to accompany us in an excursion to the north of Scarborough. By taking the Whitby road, we pass through Burniston and Cloughton, villages of no importance, except that the latter is supposed to be the site of a British village, near which some remains have been found; to the left of the road there is an excellent quarry, whence the stone was brought for the erection of the castle. A mile or two beyond this, the visitor will be repaid for his ride by the beauties of

HAYBOURN WYKE,

a wild and romantic valley, the property of John Woodall, Esq. Great skill and taste have been exercised in its improvement; and art, combined with nature, has rendered this spot one which should be visited, in order to a full appreciation of its attractions. It combines almost everything which can gratify the eye, and give pleasure to a mind capable of enjoying the beauties of nature in her wildest and most imposing forms. In the same locality, and at a distance of about seven miles and a half from Scarborough, is

STAINTON DALE,

through which the road passes to Robin Hood's Bay, and is remarkable chiefly as having been

given by King Stephen to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, who had also an establishment at Scarborough. Their institution here was annexed to the Commandery of the Holy Trinity of Beverley; which, like the other commanderies or convents of these Knights, was subject to the grand prior of the order in London. The hospital of the knights, in Stainton Dale, was at a house called the Old Hall, near which they had a chantry, at a place called the Old Chapel. An adjoining eminence is named Bell Hill, being a place where the Knights, or their servants, were wont to ring a bell and blow a horn every evening at twilight, to direct travellers and strangers to their hospitable mansion.

Beyond this, leading to Robin Hood's Bay, are the Peak and Stoup Brow, the sites of extensive alum works. They are remarkably elevated, the latter being 893 feet above the level of the sea. Ravenhill Hall, the seat of J. W. Hammond, Esq., with its romantic hanging gardens and beautiful terraces, crowns the summit. On many accounts these places are worthy the attention of the visitor. Few appearances in nature are more awfully grand than the view from Stoup Brow, when a thick fog is rising from the sea. The spectator looks down into an immense abyss, where he can discover neither bottom nor boundaries; the sea being entirely concealed, and the mist ascending in prodigious volumes, often as black as the shades of night, and seeming to threaten a deluge of rain. The mist rises suddenly, and frequently

disperses in a short time. From this lofty eminence the road descends to the sands, which can only be crossed when the tide is low, to enter

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY.

This singularly romantic place is allowed on all hands to derive its name from that celebrated outlaw, Robin Hood, who lived in the time of Richard I., and is said to have retired here, as to a place of safety, from the various military parties which were sent out to take him. Tradition has preserved, as usual, many wonderful exploits of this extraordinary man. Upon the adjacent moor are two little hills, a quarter of a mile asunder, called "The Butts," where it is supposed he exercised his men in shooting with the long-bow, &c. One of these mounds, however, was opened in 1771, and was found to contain human bones, a proof that they had been sepulchral. The exploits of this daring freebooter, transmitted through successive generations, have frequently amused us in the days of our youth. Stowe, the old historian, gives the following account of him:—

"The said Robert entertained a hundred tall men and good archers, with such spoils and thefts as he got; and upon whom, four hundred, were they ever so strong, durst not give the onset. He suffered no woman to be oppressed, violated, or otherwise molested. Poor men's goods he spared, abundantly relieving them with that which he got from rich abbeys, and the houses of rich earls. Maior, the historian, blameth him for his rapine and theft, but of all thieves he affirmeth him to be the prince and the most gentle thief."

His tomb, as reported, is still to be seen at Kirklees, on the river Calder, in this county, with the following epitaph:—

"Here, undernead dis laid stean,
Lais Robert Earl of Huntingdon;
Nea ar eiver az hie sa geud,
And pipl kauld him Robin Heud.
Sick utlaws hi an his men,
Vil England niver see agen.
Obit. 24 *Decembris*, 1247."

Of the present appearance of the town, a lively tourist has given us the following description:—

"No place of human abode can be conceived more wild in its appearance than this village, where the tidy little edifices of the fishermen are perched, like the nests of the sea-gulls, among the cliffs. The communication from one street to another, in some places, is so entirely cut off, that access is obtained by a plank bridge, thrown over a gully. Every individual dwelling is characteristic of a sea-faring proprietor—him whom early habit has taught the true principles of the economy of space, and to whom the contrast of rough and perilous hours abroad, the more endears the delights of home. Among such a population, I had no reason to repent my visit. Such is the precarious position of many of the houses among the craggy eminences, that one is inclined to wonder they have not long since been washed away. Twenty years ago, a considerable number were abandoned, and afterwards actually swept off by the waves; and now the sea has undermined the rocks in many places to such a degree, that, with an in-shore swell, the sound of the rumbling waters resembles a distant discharge of artillery."

WHITBY

is about six miles from Robin Hood's Bay. The

town is situated upon the river Esk, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge. The town is of great antiquity, and was no doubt near a Roman station,—known to antiquarians as *Dunus Sinus*, "a name" observes Mr. Phillips, "perhaps preserved to our times by Dunsley," or Dunsley Bay, near Whitby. It suffered much from the incursions of the Danes, and in the year 867 was entirely destroyed by them. It is closely and irregularly built, though recent improvements have removed some of these inconveniences; and the erection of what may be called the "New Town", offers ample accommodation for the numbers who now make Whitby their summer resort. It was some years ago more distinguished for its trade than at present. The principal object of interest is the venerable ruin of its once celebrated monastery. This is a great attraction, and we are sure a careful investigation of it will be well repaid. The Abbey of Streonshalh (or Whitby,) was founded by Oswy, King of Northumberland, about the year 659, and his daughter Elfleda was the second abbess. St. Hilda, the first abbess, was, according to Bede, "nobly born, being the daughter of Henrick, nephew to King Edwin, with which king she embraced the faith and mysteries of Christ, at the preaching of Pauline, the first Bishop of the Northumbrians, of blessed memory, and preserved the same undefiled, till she obtained the full enjoyment thereof in Heaven." The monastery was probably desolated at the Conquest, but rose soon after to greater splendour, by the efforts

of its patron. Our want of space forbids any detail of these events; but the reader will find an abundance of interesting materials in the History, or the Picture of Whitby, by Dr. Young. This noble building is rapidly decaying. In December, 1763, the whole western wing was thrown down, though supported by at least twenty strong gothic pillars; and a few years ago, the beautiful tower met the same fate, from a similar cause, a heavy gale of wind.

The coast around Whitby abounds with fossil remains, some of the most splendid of the saurians in the kingdom having been found here. The museum, where many valuable specimens of extinct races are deposited, will repay the trouble of an inspection; and the visitor, if he have time, will be delighted with a trip by rail down Eskdale to Pickering, and from the latter place he may join the railway to Scarborough. The journey to Whitby is often taken by sea; steam-boats leaving Scarborough for that place daily during the season.

Of the rides to the west, one of the most charming the visitor can take, is through Ayton, and round by Hackness and Scalby, of which we shall give a brief description.

East and West Ayton.

These villages are about five miles from Scar-

borough, upon the York road, and are separated from each other by the river Derwent, over which is a stone bridge. On the north side of West Ayton, in a pleasant field, which gently slopes to the edge of the river, stands an ancient building. It once belonged to the Eures, or Evers, and was their fortified residence in these parts. The family was distinguished, and several members of it, at various periods, filled some of the highest stations in the kingdom. From West Ayton, the road turns up a most beautiful valley, called the Forge Valley, from the remains of a forge, erected for the manufacture of iron. The scenery is wild and majestic, and in autumn presents one of the most imposing sights, when Nature, throwing off her livery of green, tints the trees with almost every variety of colour.

The Derwent, which rises in the high moors above Hackness, rolling its clear waters through this sequestered vale, is a fine trout stream. This fish abounds here, and numbers of anglers resort to this place to enjoy their fascinating sport. Formerly it was open to all; but during the year 1839, the Derwent Anglers' Club was formed, in order to preserve the fish. The club includes most of the landed proprietors in the neighbourhood, and many respectable residents of Scarborough. Jas. Cooper, Esq., of Hutton Buscel, is the secretary, and Capt. Denison, of West Ayton, the assistant secretary; of each whom, or of Mr. Thos. Watt, tea-dealer, Huntriss Row, Scarborough, tickets may be obtained, which allow gentlemen, (under cer-

tain regulations, binding likewise upon members of the club,) to fish in the stream.

"Here stretch'd harmonious, crown'd with pendent groves,
Two giant hills contract the arch of heav'n,
Till in the vale, the bright etherial train,
In noon-tide glory rise. Between their feet
Slow winds the river, which a green parterre,
Sprinkled with daisies, skirts. Contiguous groves
Up the twin steeps begin their arduous march,
In nature's ranks, and, shade supporting shade,
Climb to the skies. Grotesquely rural here
Is ev'ry prospect, rural ev'ry sound,
Each odour rural; calm too, as the swains,
Here do ambition's conjur'd passions sleep.
Where are ye, toils? ye fears, ye troubles, where,
Whilst this recess enfolds us? Banished, lost,
And a new world is found—a world of peace!
Smooth flows the stream along the flow'ry banks,
While th' finny tribes upheave their scaly lengths,
Be-dropt with burnished crimson, jet, and gold,
Above the glassy plain. Meantime the groves
Are rapture all; for not a bough but boasts
Some feather'd harmonist, that there conceal'd,
Attunes his lay to love, or, kindly sweet,
Soothes the long labours of his brooding mate.
Note answers note, and song resounds for song,
Echo still prattling o'er, with voice distinct,
Each burst of joy, and ev'ry dying air."—

"Scarborough," a Poem.

The Forge Valley opens into others, which conduct the visitor to the delightful village of

HACKNESS,

the seat of Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P. for

Scarborough. Mason has described this enchanting spot with a poet's feelings:—

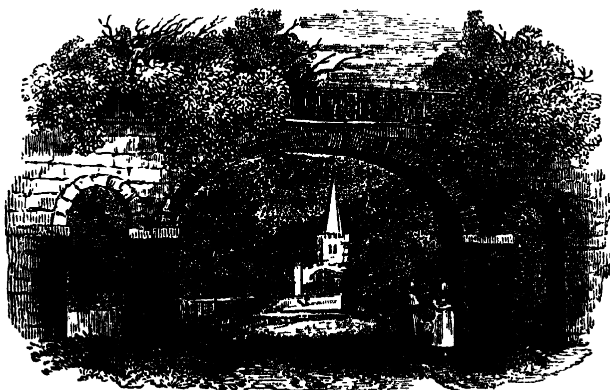
"We crossed a pleasant valley, rather say
A nest of sister-vales, o'erhung with hills
Of varied form and foliage; every vale
Had its own proper brook, the which it hugg'd
In its green breast, as if it fear'd to lose
The treasur'd crystal. You might mark the course
Of these cool rills, more by the ear than eye;
For though they oft would to the sun unfold
Their silver as they pass'd, 'twas quickly lost;
And ever did they murmur. On the verge
Of one of these clear streams, there stood a cell,
O'ergrown with ivy; near to which,
On a fall'n trunk that bridg'd the little brook,
A hermit sat. Of him we ask'd the name
Of that sweet valley, and he call'd it HAKENESS."

At a very early period, a cell was founded here, to which the Lady Hilda, Abbess of Whitby, retired to spend the close of her life. This event is perpetuated still, in an inscription in the church. We shall give a copy of it, as it may prove interesting to our readers:—

"This servant of Christ, the Abbess Hilda, whom all who knew her called 'Mother', for her singular piety and grace, was not only an example of good life to such as lived in her monastery, but also afforded occasion of reformation to many that lived at a distance, to whom the fame of her virtue and integrity was brought. By her own example, she admonished all persons to serve God dutifully, while in perfect health; and likewise to praise and humbly return Him thanks, when under adversity or bodily infirmity. Her life was a light of example to all who desired to live well. She died A.D. 680, aged 66; having lived 33 years, most nobly and royally, in a secular habit."

The church, which is a very ancient fabric, with a fine spire, stands at such a distance as to contrast finely with the stately mansion, and contains other monuments worth the inspection of the visitor. One, by Chantrey, erected by George Johnstone, Esq., to the memory of his amiable lady, sister to the present worthy baronet, is considered a fine specimen of the genius of that celebrated artist.

The late Sir Richard V. B. Johnstone built the very elegant and modern mansion here, which has been much enlarged by his son, the present baronet. Spacious gardens are laid out with great taste, on the southern declivity of the hill, facing the mansion, and overlooking the vale. In the



HACKNESS.

greenhouses are displayed a great and splendid variety of exotic plants and flowers, to which the southern aspect of the situation is extremely favourable. The pleasure-grounds are beautiful, and the approach from them to the garden is over the archway, which is represented in the engraving. The proprietor of this rural paradise, with a liberality not very common, allows access to respectable individuals; and numbers visit the gardens, year after year, not only with undiminished, but with increased pleasure.

Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., has represented the borough of Scarborough in successive parliaments, with but one exception, ever since the passing of the Parliamentary Reform Act.

> "HACKNESS, lov'd retreat,
> That circl'd round with guardian hills, that lav'd
> With gen'rous streams, that cheered with spacious meads
> Of flow'r bespangl'd green, that nobly crown'd
> With pensile groves, arrests the sons of taste,
> And bursts upon the eye, complete in every charm."

In the ascent from this charming vale, the road lies along the edge of a glen, the sides of which are adorned with lofty trees, contributing largely to the beauty and effect of the whole scene.

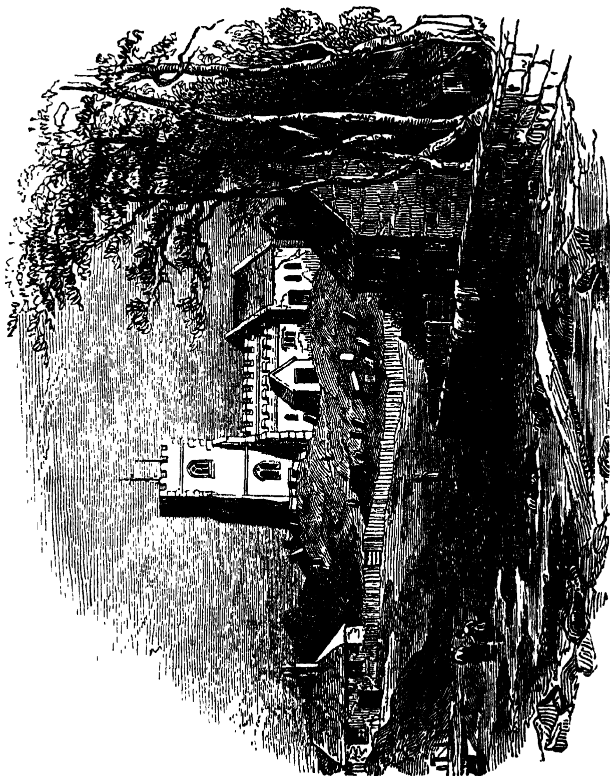
After reaching the top of this hill, and advancing along its summit for some distance, the visitor begins to descend Harebrow. From this point, a noble view of Scarborough Castle, the coast, and the ocean presents itself: and this, with the country for some miles spread before him, forms a most

delightful and picturesque panorama, in the midst of which stands the village of

SCALBY,

about three miles distant from Scarborough. It is of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in Doomsday Book, with various other places in the district. Its situation is very beautiful, being surrounded by bold and varied scenery. The church stands upon an eminence near the Hackness road. It is a neat edifice, but of what age we cannot determine with any certainty. Formerly it was in the hands of the Prior of Burlington, having been presented to that establishment by Eustace Fitz John, about the year 1150. At the dissolution of the monasteries, it was given to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, in whose gift it still remains. The first incumbent of whom there is any record, was Master Henry Devon, who was inducted in 1238; and in 1662, the celebrated William Mompesson was instituted, and remained here about three years. The living is a vicarage, valued at £327 per year, and is now possessed by the Rev. James Sedgwick, M.A., brother to Professor Sedgwick, of Cambridge.

The last route to which the attention of the visitor may be directed, is by Seamer, and along the base of the wolds, so as to return by Ayton and Falsgrave, to Scarborough. A short sketch



SCALBY.

of the country, with what is interesting in the locality will now be presented.

SEAMER

is about four miles from Scarborough, and was at one time, no doubt, a town of considerable importance. Originally, a weekly market was held here, but after repeated litigations of the inhabitants of Scarborough, who bitterly complained of the injuries it inflicted upon them, it was finally suppressed in the reign of James I. There is an annual cattle and horse fair as well as a monthly market held here, which are much frequented. At one time, Seamer made a part of the extensive possessions of the Percys; but was, in 1790, purchased from the Duke of Leeds, by Joseph Denison, Esq., father of the late proprietor, W. J. Denison, Esq., and now the property of Lord Londesborough, nephew to the latter.

Seamer is not mentioned in the Norman record, but is thus referred to by Leland:—

"A great upland town, having a large lake on the south west side of it, whence the town taketh name. I saw in the choir of the mean parish church there, a plain marble stone, with an epitaph in French, where were buried John Percy and John de Aton. The manor place of the Percys, at the west end of the churchyard, is large, but not a rich building, the chapel in it is only well built. Thence a mile by tolerably plain ground, and two miles more in a vale inclined with steep hills on each side, to Scarborough."

The manor-house mentioned by Leland, is now only a shapeless mass of ruins, and the church was until very lately without a tower. The interior of this structure is embellished by several beautiful monuments, of which our brief space will only admit the notice of that erected to the memory of Mrs. Boutflower, the lady of a former vicar; and others placed there, in remembrance of branches from the respectable Scarborough families of Woodall, Wilson, and Wharton.

An insurrection broke out in this town in the reign of Edward VI. Three or four of the inhabitants being dissatisfied with the religious changes taking place, rose in rebellion; and after assembling some 3,000 persons, committed various depredations; but the active yet merciful policy of the Government soon quelled it.

From Seamer the road passes for some distance, along the valley, until it approaches the base of the wolds. Several villages here will attract attention, but are too small to notice in this sketch, and from the road the visitor will have an extensive, richly varied, and striking landscape; and should he be tempted to ascend some one of the paths which lead up the steep sides of the hill, his prospect will become still more beautiful.

A few miles further, in a fine opening of the wolds, is the mansion of Sir T. D. Legard, Bart., at

Ganton.

The hall is not seen from the road, being sur-

rounded with noble trees, and embosomed in a beautiful opening of the hills. The traveller can see the spire of the church, towering above the foliage of the pleasure grounds. This structure contains several monuments, commemorative of the deceased members of this ancient and most respectable family.

The Le Gard family, which is of Norman extraction, became possessed of the lordship of Anlaby, near Hull, about the year 1000; but at what precise time any branch of it settled at Ganton, is not certain—probably about 1550. In 1660, John Legard, Esq., was made a baronet, by Charles II. At that time he represented the borough of Scarborough in parliament.

Beyond Ganton, about two miles, is Sherburn, a small town, mentioned by Leland as "fruitful of grass and corn, but little or no wood. The Earl of Saresbyri (Salisbury) was lord of Sherburn; and King Richard III. had it by Ann his wife." Here the road may be taken across the low moors, or carrs, to

BROMPTON.

This village is about eight miles from Scarborough, upon the York road, and is very pleasantly situated. Though now obscure, it occupies a place of some importance in the early annals of this country. It is said that the Northumbrian kings had a residence here. This is supposed to receive corroboration, from the foundations of ancient build-

ings, which are still visible, and of some extent, upon an eminence called Castle Hill. It was surrounded with pines, some years ago, by the father of the present worthy proprietor. The village of Brompton is moreover celebrated as the birth-place of John de Brompton, a Benedictine monk, who resided at Whitby Abbey for upwards of twenty years. He was a man of considerable genius, and accounted the most profound scholar of his age. His history still remains, in the form of a chronicle, beginning with the arrival of St. Augustine, the monk, in 558, and ending at the death of Richard I.

Here also is the mansion of the Cayleys. This family is of great respectability, and was originally from Norfolk. As early as the seventh of John, Adam de Caili is mentioned; and from this personage the succession is clearly traced. The first baronet was created in 1661. The estate has been greatly improved by Sir Geo. Cayley, Bart., the present possessor. The church is a neat building, and contains monuments of several of the Cayley family.

Sir George Cayley was elected to represent the borough of Scarborough in parliament, in the year 1832.

A mile nearer to Scarborough is the village of

Wykeham.

On the north side of the road is an old church tower, formerly crowned with a spire; it is of Early

English character, and appears to have stood on the south side of a church, the ruined chancel of which remained until lately in a grievous state of desecration. The lower part of the tower appears to have formed a vaulted porch of entrance to the church, with a low seat on each side of it. The nave of the church must have extended westwards, and across what is now a road which leads towards Bedale moor and wood. Bones have been found on the east side of the chancel, which appear to warrant the conclusion that this must have been, in remote times, a parish church, with its consecrated burial-ground around it. However, nothing really authentic has been handed down to us. Mr. Hinderwell, in his valuable "History of Scarborough", appears to think that Burton in his "Monasticon," (1758,) alludes to this tower in the latter part of his account of Wykeham, when he mentions All Saints Church. Mr. Fawcett, in his "Church Rides", is still less happy in his interpretation of this record, and makes the whole a mass of confusion. Mr. F. confounds this tower with the other church in the parish, (recently taken down, and, until then, used for divine service,) about a mile to the south of it. This church was also a very ancient building, with round Norman arches in the nave, and does not appear to have ever been, as some have supposed, the priory chapel; though the existence of two churches, besides the priory chapel, in the same parish, is not very easily explained. Burton's account is not a very clear one, and it

is by no means evident that he alludes in any way to the church of which this ruined tower must have been a part. Burton mentions a church of All Saints, and a chapel of St. Helen, and one dedicated to SS. Mary and Helen, but they appear to be all on one site, though this site is not at all clearly defined, whether near the Bedale beck or near the priory. He says—

"Theobald, son of Payn de Wycham (Fitzosbert) gave (with other possessions) his part of the advowson of the Church of All Saints at Wycham to the nuns."

And further on he says—

"This church of All Saints, being given to the priory by the founder and three other persons, was appropriated thereto without appointing any perpetual vicar, so it remained to be served by some secular priest, occasionally hired by the nuns. In A.D. 1321, 15th Edward II., in this church, or where it formerly stood, was a chapel of St. Helen situated; which being ruinous and in decay, was taken down, and another erected on the place by John de Wycham, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Helen; which said John, by the king's license, and others, by his charter dated June 20, 1321, granted to Dame Isabel, prioress, and to this convent and their successors, for finding and sustaining two perpetual chaplains and their successors, the annual stipend of 11 marks, daily to celebrate divine service in the said chapel, for the soul of the said John and of all the faithful deceased," &c., &c.

At the beginning of his account of Wykeham, Burton says—

"This priory, the church, cloisters, and twenty-four other houses, having been casually burnt down, together with all their

books, vestments, chalices, &c., King Edward III. relieved the nuns of the payment of £3 12s. 9d. per annum for twenty years to come, which they used to pay him for lands held by them in the Honour of Pickering, part of the Duchy of Lancaster: dated Nov. 1327, 1st Ed. III."

In all probability the church here meant was the priory church, and not that which was lately the parish church; as the latter possessed five very perfect Norman arches dividing the nave from a north aisle, which after such a fire as this must have been, could hardly have escaped destruction; Burton appears to think the old parish church was the priory chapel, as he says—

"The site of this priory is just in the flat part of the country, not far from the road leading from York to Scardeburgh, on the right hand, but very little remains of the priory, *excepting the church*, appear at this day."

However, he may here allude, not to the parish church, but to the old wall of the priory still remaining, which some think has formed part of the priory chapel. The present owner, Viscount Downe, in some excavations made in the south side of this wall, for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of any foundations of piers or walls in token of its having been the chapel, discovered only a few stones which seemed to show marks of fire; some bits of lead and ashes; seven skeletons, some male, one a female, and one child; besides some bones of an animal. These were all at a depth of about five feet from the surface; on the breast of one, (the skeleton of a male,) were four copper or bronze

rings, and a buckle with one tongue—probably used to fasten the dress in in which he was buried. The original openings in the old wall are Norman, and there is a Norman semihexagonal string-course on the north side of it.

The priory was founded by Payn Fitzosbert, (de Wycham) A.D. 1153, 18th Stephen, for Cistercian nuns in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Helen. (Gervas of Canterbury says it was for Gilbertine monks or canons and nuns; at first, therefore, it might have been an endowment for both sexes). At the dissolution, the priory estate was valued at £25 17s. 6d. This house was granted by Henry VIII., (1543,) to Francis Poole, to whom afterwards license was granted to alienate the manor with its appurtenances, to Rich. Hutchinson and his heirs,* in whose family it remained until 1817; although the name was changed, early in the 18th century, to Langley, upon the marriage of Edwd. Hutchinson with Mary Langley, of North Grimston. The last of the race, Richd. Langley, Esq., who died January 27th, 1817, left the estates to his wife Dorothy, daughter of Lord Middleton, for her life, and then to the Hon. Marmaduke Dawnay; (his maternal grandmother having been Mildred Dawnay, wife of Sir W. Foulis). From him it descended to William Henry, 7th Viscount Downe, whose mansion, adjoining the remains of Wykeham Priory, presents no features of interest.

* It was one of the same family whose worth and gallant defence of Nottingham Castle has been immortalized by his wife Lucy Hutchinson. See her "Life of Col. Hutchinson."

The old parish church, mentioned in the foregoing account, being found small in proportion to the population and at an inconvenient distance from the village, was removed in 1853. Every point of interest in this edifice had long been obliterated by neglect and injudicious alterations. Lord Downe has built a new church in the village of Wykeham, in a more central situation; and in this such of the materials of the old church as were available were used. The new building is to the north of the village, near the ruined tower spoken of above, but not attached to it. The tower has been restored, surmounted by a spire, as heretofore, and serves as belfry and lich-gate to the new church-yard. The new church is in the Early Decorated style, and will seat 350 persons. The east window is filled with stained glass, representing the Transfiguration, by Wailes, of Newcastle. This church was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, on All Saints Day, 1854. A parsonage has been built by the same nobleman, to the east of the church; and a schoolhouse, with a master's residence, opposite to it, on the southern side of the Scarborough and Malton road. The plans for all these buildings were furnished by Wm. Butterfield, Esq.

Hutton Buscel

is about six miles from Scarborough, and an equal distance from the last named village and West

Ayton. It stands very pleasantly upon the side and top of a hill which runs parallel with the road. It is of some antiquity, and was granted by the Conqueror to one of his followers of that name. "Reginald Buscel, his son, married Alice, who was the sister of William, the Abbot of Whitby; and at the time of his marriage, gave the church of Hotun, which his father had built, to the monastery of Whitby; and Allan the son of Reginald, after his father's death, in the year 1127, confirmed the same by charter, to the church of St. Peter and St. Hilda, at Whitby, and to the monks performing divine service there, for a perpetual alms for the soul of his father, Reginald Buscel, and of his mother, Alice de Percy, and for the souls of all his ancestors, and for himself and his heirs, &c."

The estate did belong to G. Osbaldeston, Esq., from whom it was purchased some years ago, by the Hon. Marmaduke Langley, of Wykeham. The mansion in the village is now in ruins, having been destroyed by fire early in the present century. Near it stands the parish church, which consists of tower, nave with north and south aisles, chancel with north chantry and south porch. The tower is ancient, plain, and massive, and is well worthy of notice. On the gable of the nave is an ancient bellcot; and on this gable, and that of the chancel and porch, are corbie steps, a feature rare in many districts. To the south of the church are the base and shaft of a churchyard cross. In the interior, the piers on the north side of the aisle are Early English; and on the south, Perpendicular.

Remains of an older structure of Norman or Transition character, are observable in many parts of the building. There are two monuments in the chancel, one on the north side to Bishop Osbaldeston; and one opposite, to his wife, of the family of Farside. The former was Dean of York, Bishop of Carlisle, and afterwards of London. The family was once powerful in this part of Yorkshire.

Lady Hewley's Trust, for supporting poor ministers among Protestant Dissenters, has extensive property in this and in the adjoining township of West Ayton, in which townships is also situated the beautiful valley of Yedmandale.

Thus we have briefly pointed out whatever is likely to interest the stranger, within a considerable distance of Scarborough; and though we are not surrounded with views of magnificent and splendid structures, yet Nature, in much of her vastness and grandeur, meets us in almost every direction. She speaks to our noblest feelings, and would awaken our purest emotion. Her voice is heard in the breeze or the storm; she charms us in "the diapason of the deep"; while her loveliest beauties are frequently revealed in those glorious sunsets which may be often witnessed here. How varied, how beautiful, how sublime, the scenery around us! Are the feelings of that man to be envied, who, from the summit of the Mount, with a cloudless sky, and the vast prospect of sea and land, the former crowded with the swelling sails of numberless vessels, the latter clothed with verdure and

decked with beauty, did not confess his soul exalted by the surrounding scene! nay, who would not feel realised, the exquisite sentiment of the immortal Milton—

> "These are Thy glorious works, Parent of good,
> Almighty! Thine this universal frame,
> Thus wondrous fair: Thyself how wondrous then!
> Unspeakable! who sitt'st above those heavens,
> To us invisible, or dimly seen
> In these thy lowest works; yet these declare
> Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine."



APPENDIX.

The Parish Church Clock—Members of Parliament—Magistrates, Town Council, Commissioners of Improvement, &c., of the Borough——Public Institutions, &c.—Bankers—Cliff Bridge—Scarborough Gazette.

[Since that part of the "Guide" was printed, in which reference is made to the Parish Church, we have received for insertion the following particulars respecting the Clock, which has just been erected in the tower.]

THE PARISH CHURCH CLOCK.

A new Clock has lately been put up in the church, modelled by Mr. Dent, of the Strand, London, from the designs of Mr. E. B. Denison, Q.C., the author of several books and tracts on the subject of clockmaking. It strikes the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quarters, on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 7th bells of the peal, and the hour (without any quarters) on the 8th or tenor bell. The quarter chimes are (with one exception) the same as the famous chimes of St. Mary's, Cambridge, which are now reproduced in the great clock of the House of Parliament, of which the great bell weighs 14 tons, the largest ever cast in England. The quarters are omitted at the hour in the Parish Church, because those quarters cannot be otherwise obtained in a peal of less than ten bells: and by this means they are also struck on larger bells of the peal. They are of no use at the hour, and we understand are now generally omitted in clocks made from Mr.

Denison's designs, even when the chimes are only struck on two bells.

The escapement is what is called a *gravity escapement*, which was originally invented by Mr. Denison, for the Cathedral clock at Fredericton, where the cold is sometimes 40º below zero, which would stop any clock of the common construction, but produces no effect on this. It is also independent of all variations of force in the clock train, arising from dirt, the action of wind on the hands, and other causes which usually derange the performance of church clocks, and accordingly it goes much more accurately than any other construction. The same escapement is used, with the approval of the Astronomer Royal, in the great Westminister clock, and in all the church clocks which Mr. Dent has made since its invention.

This clock also resembles the Westminster and Fredericton ones, in being made of cast iron, instead of brass or gunmetal, which are more expensive, and not so durable or strong: and it has a compensated pendulum. It is stated in Mr. Denison's last treatise on clocks, (1854) reprinted from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, that church clocks of this construction, after they are once properly regulated, do not vary more than one second a month, which is more accurate than most astronomical clocks or regulators, and considerably more so than the best marine chronometers. The regulation of the pendulum is done by very small weights, laid on a collar half-way down the pendulum. It is stated that a weight of $\frac{1}{10000}$ of the weight of the pendulum, or a little more than a quarter of an ounce in this case, laid on there will accelerate the rate of the clock one second a day; and this avoids all necessity for disturbing the pendulum to screw the bob up or down, according to the common method.

The hands of the clock are counterpoised externally, because otherwise the action of the wind (which we need not say, is sometimes very violent here) on such large hands, tends to loosen them on their spindle, and consequently to make them point wrongly. The counterpoises are painted the same colour as the dial, so as to be hardly visible. The price of the clock was £160, exclusive of the cost of fixing, and some alterations required in the tower.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Members of Parliament.

SIR JOHN V. B. JOHNSTONE, BART.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.

Magistrates of the Borough.

WILLIAM HOLDEN. ESQ., *Mayor.*
GEORGE WILLIS, ESQ., *Ex-Mayor.*
THE HONOURABLE EDMUND PHIPPS, *Recorder.*

Samuel Standidge Byron, John Kelk, M.D., George Knowles, William Harland, M.D., John Wharton, William B. Fowler, Robert Tindall, Thomas Weddell, Thomas Purnell, and William Bottomley, Esqrs.

Town Council.

Aldermen—Mr. W. B. Fowler, Mr. G. Willis, Mr. Jno Uppleby, Mr. Robt. Tindall, W. Holden, Esq., and Mr. J. Wheldon.

Councillors—Mr. William Nedby, Mr. William Bottomley, Mr Josh. Tindall, Mr. J. Tissiman, Mr. Wm. Bean, Mr. Rich. T. Morley, Mr. T. Weddell, Mr. Josh. Chapman, Mr. T. Purnell, Dr. Harland, Mr. H. M. Cockerill, Mr. S. Bailey, Mr. J. F. Sharpin, Dr. Cross, Mr. John Hesp, Mr. John Maw, Mr. Godfrey Knight, and Mr. George Ireland.

Town Clerk.—Mr. J. J. P. Moody.
Treasurer.—Mr. Robert Williamson.
Clerk of the Peace.—Mr. William B. Coulson.
Registrar of the Court of Pleas.—Mr. William B. Coulson.
Clerk to the Magistrates.—Mr. E. S. Donner.
Chief Police Officer.—Mr. Richard Roberts.
Judge of the County Court.—W. Raines, Esq.
High Bailiff of the County Court.—Mr. C. Caley.
Clerk of the County Court.—Mr. William B. Coulson.

COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE IMPROVEMENT ACT.—Any complaint under the cognizance of this body should be referred to their Clerk, Mr. John S. Whitlock, Commissioners' Office, Queen Street.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

POOR LAW UNION.—*Chairman of the Board.*—Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P. *Deputy Chairman*, John Woodall, Esq. *Clerk and Superintendent Registrar*, Mr. E. S. Donner. *Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the Borough District*, Mr. J. Booth. *Relieving Officer*, Mr. George Preston. *Relieving Officer for the Country*, Mr. Christopher Harrison. *Master of the Workhouse*, Mr. Richard Harrison.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.—Arrivals from all parts of the United Kingdom are due at 8 a.m., and 5 10 p.m. And from Hunmanby, Filey, &c., at 5 40 p.m.

Departures to Hunmanby and Filey, at 8 15 a.m. To all parts of the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries at 6 p.m.

The Letter Box closes at eight o'clock in the morning for the Hunmanby and Filey Mail. For all parts of the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries at 25 minutes past Five o'clock; but letters will be received until 10 minutes to Six o'clock, with an extra stamp on each.

The Office is open at Eight o'clock in the morning, and closes at Nine in the evening. On Sundays from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.

The Money Order Office is open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., (week days only,) on Saturdays till 8 p.m.

Letters requiring registration must be presented not later than half-an-hour before the closing of the Box.

RECEIVING OFFICES are at 20, Huntriss-row, 81, Castle-road, 28, Merchants'-row, the Railway Station, and Mrs. Coates's, Falsgrave; letters are sent from Falsgrave and the Railway station at half-past 4, and from the other offices at 5 o'clock, to the principal office, in Newborough-street.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Woodall, Hebden, & Co., Queen Street, who draw upon Messrs. Denison and Co., London.

Branch of the York City and County Banking Company, Saint Nicholas Street, who draw upon Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co., London.

The usual hours of banking are from 10 until 3, except on Market Day, (Thursday) when the banks close at 4 o'clock.

CLIFF BRIDGE REGULATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Tickets admitting any number of the same family constantly on the establishment, including nurses attending on children, (but all other servants excepted,) for one week - - - - - - -	0	10	0
A Family Ticket, as above described, for fourteen days	0	15	0
A Family Ticket, as above described, for one month	1	1	0
A Family Ticket, as above described, for the season	1	11	6
Ticket for a single person for a week - - -	0	2	6
Ditto fourteen days - -	0	4	0
Ditto a month - -	0	6	0
Ditto the season - -	0	10	6
Ticket for each individual for one day - -	0	0	6

Individuals having or hiring a Bath Chair drawn by a servant, or a Sedan Chair carried by chairmen, to pay one shilling for each day in addition to the above terms.

SCARBOROUGH GAZETTE.

This is a weekly Newspaper, published every Thursday morning during the season. It contains a list of the Visitors. Published at 31, St. Nicholas Street, and may be had of all Booksellers. Price 3d.; Stamped, 4d.

ADVERTISING APPENDIX

TO

THEAKSTON'S

"Guide to Scarborough".

INDEX

OF ADVERTISERS' NAMES, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

[The Advertisements are inserted in the order of their Receipt.]